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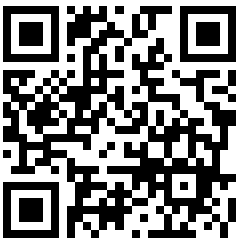

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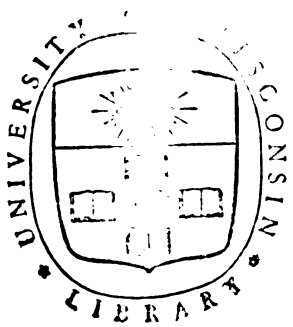

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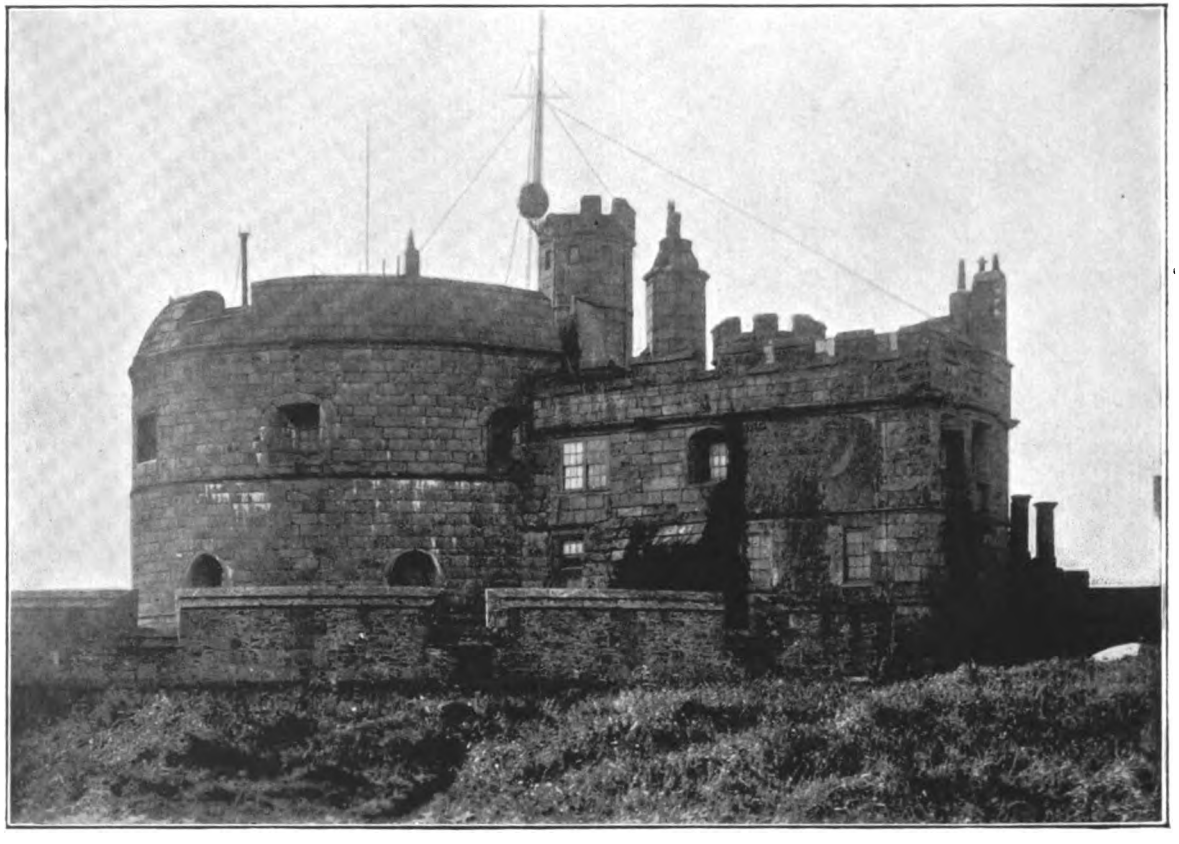

PENDENNIS CASTLE, FALMOUTH.

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"THE ROYAL MINERS."

A HISTORY OF THE STANNARIES REGIMENT OF MINERS,

LATE

CORNWALL AND DEVON MINERS
ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY
MILITIA,

COMMONLY CALLED

"THE ROYAL MINERS,"

BY

G. CAVENAGH-MAINWARING
(Late Captain in the Regiment),

Including a Short Account of Contemporary Military Events affecting Cornwall and Devon and the Militia generally.

HARRISON AND SONS,
Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty and to Queen Alexandra,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C.

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PREFACE.

THE following history has been written mainly as a memorial of the late Regiment of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon—"The Cornwall and Devon Miners Royal Garrison Artillery Militia," commonly called "The Royal Miners," and is intended principally for the perusal of those who have either served in the regiment or been closely connected with it.

It is compiled to a great extent from records collected by its various commanding officers, beginning with Colonel Michell, who devoted considerable time and trouble to collating from the public records notes for a history of the regiment from its first embodiment in 1798 down to the year 1845. These notes were continued from 1852 to 1888, including the Crimean Embodiment of 1855–6, by Colonel Sir Colman Battie Rashleigh, Bart.; and from 1889 to 1901, including the South African Embodiment, by Colonel Horsford, mainly from old orders and personal reminiscences.

The mess accounts and the minutes of mess meetings, which are complete since 1858, throw occasional light on the social side of the officers' life, also on the cost of living during the trainings, particulars of which may satisfy the curiosity of future generations.

As it is possible that the dry details and official records of a Militia regiment, without regimental war honours, might prove of little more than passing interest, even to those connected with it by ties of affection, it is proposed to give as a background to this history a slight sketch of the growth of the Militia from early times, and also a general idea of the military state of the country which may perhaps prove interesting even to any outsiders who may chance to read these pages.

The tin miners of Cornwall and Devon are known to have existed

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from almost prehistoric times, and although possessed of certain privileges in connection with their liability for service for the defence of the nation, yet it seems probable that they were called upon to serve in times of national emergency, consequently a brief sketch of the early history of the defensive forces of the kingdom, with special reference to Cornwall and Devon, would not seem out of place in this volume.

It is only intended in this work to deal with the tin miner in relation to his military service, and, although it appears to be an undoubted fact that for centuries he was not liable to be called out in the same manner as the rest of the country, unfortunately no records seem to exist showing what separate organization, if any, was maintained after he had been called out for military duty. According to the "Victoria History of Cornwall" "few subjects are so little known or appreciated as the story of the rise and progress of the mediæval free miner, the liberties which guaranteed him his position, and the relation in which he stood to the rest of the community. This type of workman formed, with his fellows of the district, a State within a State. He paid taxes, not as an Englishman, but as a miner. His law was not the law of the realm, but that of his mine. He obeyed the King only when his orders were communicated through the Warden of the Mines, and even then so long only as he respected the mining law. His Courts were the mine Courts, his Parliament the mine Parliament. He owned no lord, lived on no manor, paid no dues, was subject to no feudal levy, and might be called out by the King only under important restrictions."

In the twelfth century the tin miners of Cornwall and Devon were, as yet, not far removed in social status from the villeins, and the government of the Stannaries had been confined chiefly to the collection of the annual tax; but in 1198 the tin miners of both counties were placed under the supervision of a Warden, named de Wrotham, who was appointed by the King, and whose duties were still to do mainly with the question of taxation.

In 1201 King John issued the first Charter to the Stannaries, which confirmed their ancient privileges, and removed the tinners from all pleas of serfs. From 1225 to 1300 Cornwall with its Stannaries was

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under the Earls Richard and Edmund, whose ordinances and regulations, if any, have completely disappeared. In 1305 a charter was granted by which the Cornish Stannaries were partially separated in administration from those of Devon, and an attempt was made to give precision to the jurisdiction of the Warden and his deputies. This charter practically remained from that time until less than a century ago the constitution of the tinners. It seems certain that the tin miners could not legally be called out for service except by the Warden of the Stannaries, and that he, probably, appointed and commissioned their officers, and that when they were actually called out for duty they were practically governed by the same rules and regulations as the Militia. Whether they formed part of the *posse comitatus* or not is uncertain.

"The Royal Miners" regiment does not appear to have been definitely organised as a regiment for continuous service until 1798, but from that time onward it undoubtedly furnished its fair proportion of recruits to the Regular Army, and is entitled to share, with the rest of the Militia, in the honour and glory of the various foreign campaigns in which the United Kingdom has been engaged. As it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the exact number of recruits supplied by the regiment from time to time for active service in the Army, it has been thought advisable and more interesting to give a short general idea of the military position from the time of the re-organisation of the Militia, at the end of the eighteenth century, until the adoption of the territorial system in 1871.

COLTON HOUSE,
RUGELEY.

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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

It is probable that from the earliest days of semi-civilization there has always been in Britain some form of liability to serve in defence of the country, and this liability has continued down to the present day in the form of the Militia, that is, the general Militia—as distinguished from the local Militia, which was established at the beginning of the nineteenth century—and which, though in abeyance, might still legally be raised.

The name "Militia" first came into general use during the dispute between Charles I and the Long Parliament, though the term seems to have been used as early as 1590. But although the word was not applied to the force until this period, the force itself was of much older date, being, in fact, the old General Levy under a new name.

This General Levy is known to have been in existence prior to the year 871, about which time it was organised and developed by King Alfred the Great, and was probably raised in much the same way by the ancient Britons and their Anglo-Saxon conquerors.

The Island of Britain was for nearly four hundred years a Province of the Roman Empire. A descent of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55, revealed it to the Roman world, but nearly a century elapsed before the Emperor Claudius attempted its definite conquest.

B.C. 55

During the Roman occupation the records show that the tin mines of Cornwall were worked, but it was probably by forced labour and not by the free miners whose history we are trying to trace.

In 410 Rome recalled her legions from Britain to defend Italy against the Goths, and the province, weakened by centuries of peace, was harassed by various marauding bands. The rulers of Britain, by the usual promises of land and pay, engaged the strongest of their enemies to assist them against the

A.D. 410

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449 others, and in 449 a band of warriors from Jutland was drawn for this purpose to the shores of Britain. After repulsing the Picts and Scots, the Jutes proceeded to exterminate the Britons, and, in conjunction with the Angles and the Saxons, waged a cruel and bitter war of utter dispossession, until the invaders were in possession of the eastern half of Great Britain from Edinburgh to the Isle of Wight, and the remnant of the ancient Britons was concentrated in the West.

By their victory of Deorham, in 577, the West Saxons cut off the Britons of West Wales (practically Devon and Cornwall) from the general body of their race, but it was not until 815 that

577 Ecgberht, King of Wessex, drove back the West Welsh to the Tamar, and marched into the heart of Cornwall. After eight

815 years' fighting the last remnant of British dominion in the West came to an end, and the last unconquered State of West Wales as far as the Land's End passed under the mastery of Wessex.

But before Ecgberht had brought all Britain under his sway the Vikings had begun to threaten the English coast, and at the close of

834 his reign the struggle for supremacy began in earnest. In 834 the whole of Cornwall was in revolt, and fighting continued for

871 years throughout the country. In 871 Alfred the Great succeeded to the throne of Wessex, and proceeded to reorganise

876 the military forces of the kingdom. In 876 the Danes, allied with the Cornish and the Welsh, strongly held Exeter. Early

877 in 877 Alfred, with his army, closed round the town, a relieving party of the Danes were driven by a storm on the rocks of

894 Swanage, and Exeter was at last starved into surrender. In 894 Alfred himself held Exeter against an attack by the Danes

938 and their Cornish allies. In 938 the West Welsh of Cornwall, confederated with the Irish, Scots, Welsh and Danes, were defeated by King Aethelstan, forced to pay annual tribute, to march in his armies and to attend his councils. They were also driven out from Exeter, their ancient capital, which they had shared till then with its English inhabitants. From this time onwards the men of Cornwall took no prominent part in the struggle between the Saxons and the Danes.

In 1068 they were in arms against William the Conqueror, aided

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by Dermot, King of Leinster, who had given refuge to the children of Harold, the last Saxon King of England, and had landed
1068 with a body of men in the mouth of the Avon. He made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Bristol, and after traversing the counties of Cornwall and Devon returned to Ireland. The revolt was ultimately quelled, and Cornwall, with the rest of England, was drawn within the feudal organization.

During the contest between the Empress Matilda and King Stephen the West of England supported the Empress, and the men of Cornwall and Devon were foremost in fighting her battles.

The constant struggle for power between the King and the Barons under the feudal system brought about, in 1181, "The Assize of Arms," which restored the old General Levy to the place it
1181 had lost at the Conquest. In 1285, King Edward I, by "The Statute of Westminster," revived and reorganised
1285 the old institutions for national defence. Every man was bound to hold himself in readiness, duly armed, for the King's service in case of invasion or revolt, or to pursue felons when hue and cry were raised after them. But the practice of service by deputy, or payment in lieu of personal service, and the calling out of a quota only, arose in very early times. Legally the force could only be raised for the defence of the realm against invasion; it was summoned by writ from the Crown, which writs, in the time of Edward I, became known as "Commissions of Array," and were used for raising troops, not only to resist invasion, but also for foreign service. This grievance was strongly resisted by Parliament, and by a series of
1327 Acts, beginning in 1327, it was provided that men should not be required to serve out of their counties except in case of invasion; that men chosen to serve out of England should be paid by the Crown after leaving their counties; and that no one should be bound to find men for military service, unless bound by the feudal system, or under the authority of Parliament.

During the Hundred Years War, 1336 to 1431, it is
1336 probable that Cornwall and Devon supplied their fair pro-
to portion of men to the English forces, and that they were
1431 represented at the battles of Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt.

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In 1338 a French expedition burnt Plymouth, and spread
1338 alarm over all the Western coast, landing in various parts of Devon and Cornwall, but Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon,
1378 with the *posse comitatus*, caused them to withdraw to their ships. In 1378 the French fleet despoiled the coasts of Cornwall, and landed in Devon, but they were repulsed by
1403 the local levy under Sir John Arundel. In 1403 the Bretons burnt Plymouth, and the English retaliated by burning a considerable portion of the enemies' shipping, and wasting with fire and sword a great part of the coast of Brittany. In the meantime the enemies' fleet landed and attacked Dartmouth, but was defeated by the county forces, with the loss of 400 men and
1437 200 prisoners. In 1437 the French landed and burnt a part of Fowey, but on the approach of the county forces they fled to their ships.

During the Wars of the Roses the West of England favoured the Lancastrian cause. Immediately after the Lancastrian defeat at the Battle of Barnet, in 1471, it was reported that Queen
1471 Margaret had landed at Weymouth, and the Cornish and Devonians flocked to her standard. John, Earl of Oxford, obtained possession of St. Michael's Mount by stratagem, and succeeded in holding it against two assaults led by the Sheriffs, Sir John Arundel, of Trerice, and John Fortescue, his successor, with the *posse comitatus*. The fort was afterwards delivered up on terms, when the Lancastrians had been finally crushed at the Battle of Tewkesbury; but King Edward IV attributed this long and ineffectual siege to the cowardice or disloyalty of the Sheriffs and county people of Cornwall, although Sir John Arundel and several of his men lost their lives. But the King was convinced that the Cornishmen were not well affected to the House of York, and appointed his brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Sheriff of Cornwall during life, "for that he looked upon Cornwall only as the back-door of rebellion."

In the contest of Richard III with the Earl of Richmond the Cornish gentry were mostly hostile to Richard, but during the reign of Henry VII Cornishmen were always ready to revolt. In 1487 Lambert Simnel landed in Cornwall, and, aided by 3,000 men "of the meanest of the people," besieged Exeter without success. Shortly

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afterwards the rebels were defeated, and Simnel was made a
1496 scullion in the King's kitchen. In 1496 Thomas Flammock, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a smith, raised a rebellion in protest against the land tax which had been imposed to finance the war with Scotland. With 6,000 Cornishmen they marched through Devon and Somerset, Salisbury and Winchester, into Kent, and were finally routed at Blackheath, and their leaders hanged, drawn, and quartered. During their march through Cornwall and Devon the *posse comitatus* was called out under John Bassett, of Tehidy, Sheriff of Cornwall, and Sir William Carew, Sheriff of Devon, but either through fear of their numbers, or sympathy with their object,
1497 no attempt was made to bring them to battle. In September, 1497, Perkin Warbeck landed at Whitesand Bay, in Cornwall, with 140 men. Three thousand Cornish men in arms received him at Bodmin. They then proceeded to Exeter, and the army grew to 6,000, whereupon Sir Peter Edgcomb, Sheriff of Cornwall, by order of the King, raised the county and led them towards Bodmin to give battle to the Pretender, but, as in the case of Flammock's rebellion, the *posse comitatus*, either through fear, or being disaffected to King Henry, refused to fight, and dispersed in great confusion. Warbeck then marched out of Cornwall into Devon, where he was met by many Volunteers from that county and from Somerset, so that James Audleigh, Sheriff of Devon, dared not oppose his passage to Exeter, which place he besieged. In the meantime the Sheriffs had been reinforced to the extent of about 10,000 men, they marched against Warbeck, who raised the siege, and departed from Devon into
1501 Somerset. After numerous adventures he was finally captured, and, in 1501, executed at Tyburn.

In 1549 there was another rebellion in both Cornwall and Devon, instigated by the priests in defence of the old religion, where,
1549 as before, the *posse comitatus*, under Job Militon, Sheriff of Cornwall, dared not encounter the rebels, who marched into Devon, where Sir Peter Carew, with his *posse comitatus*, was ready to obstruct their passage. Seeing them 6,000 strong, well armed and prepared for battle, he permitted them to pass to Exeter, which they besieged. The siege was finally raised and the rebels routed.

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The menaced invasion of England by Spain awakened fear, and roused to vigilance the whole country even in 1574. Lord
1574 Burleigh greatly exerted himself in gaining information with respect to the coasts and a variety of other particulars, and beacons and fortifications were erected.

In the British Museum Harleian collection an abstract of the numbers of armed men throughout the kingdom at this period shows as follows for Cornwall and Devon :—

DEVON.

Able men	10,000
Armed	6,200
Trained	3,660
Untrained	2,540
Pioneers	600
Launces	120
Light horse	0
Petronels	22

CORNWALL.

Able men	7,760
Armed	3,600
Trained	1,500
Untrained	2,100
Pioneers	0
Launces	4
Light horse	96
Petronels	0

In the same year, 16 Elizabeth, an Act was passed by the Stannaries Parliament to ensure that none of the tin miners should evade their liability for service. After reciting that divers and sundry persons, being tinners and spaliers, undutifully and craftily had given up their holds and works, to the end that they should not be within the compass or commandment of the Lord Warden's commission to his Deputy Wardens within the counties of Devon and Cornwall to take the view and musters of able persons within his office of the Stannaries, for the service of Her Majesty in her wars, and the said musters being past, had immediately entered into their said tin works again ; enacted that to meet "such undutiful and naughty practices," every person or persons who, within 20 days next before the publishing of any Commission of Muster and view of the tinners within the said Stannaries, should be working or taking any profit as a tinner of the said Stannaries, and should so fraudulently forsake his labour or tin works, and be thereof

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convicted before the Deputy Warden or Steward of the said Stannaries by verdict of 12 men at a law day, should forfeit for each offence the sum of Five Pounds to be levied on his goods or chattels, one-half of such penalty to be paid " to our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, having no prince, and when God shall send us a prince, then to the Lord Prince," and the other half to him or them that shall sue for the same; and in default of payment should be committed to the prison of Lidford for one month.

In the year 1588 the whole of the " Trained Bands " were called out, and they were at that time the only army in the country,
1588 but the threatened invasion never took place, as the Spanish Armada was put to flight by the navy, and practically annihi-
1595 lated by storms in its passage around the north of Scotland. In 1595 the Spanish made a descent on the Cornish coast,
1597 where they burnt some small towns. In 1597 they were meditating great designs against England, and proposed to make a descent in Cornwall and possess themselves of the port of Falmouth. Their squadrons arrived at the Scilly Islands, but a great storm arose and dispersed the whole fleet.

During the Wars of the Roses and the reigns of the Tudors troops were raised in the most irregular manner, and constitutional rights were ignored or forgotten, and not only were Commissions of Array continued, but the practice of impressing soldiers under them became so common that impressment was assumed to be the right of the Crown. Various Acts were passed during the Tudor period on this assumption.

The Commissions of Array gradually developed into a slightly different form, under the title of " Commissions of Musters," which commissions, in the latter half of the sixteenth century, appear to have assumed a quasi-permanent form under lieutenants of counties and other commissioners, and the bands trained under them became known as Trained or Train Bands, and were mustered annually.

During the reign of Charles I, one of the principal causes of dispute between the King and his Parliament was the illegal exaction of money and arms enforced by the lieutenants of counties on behalf of the King, thus taxing the people without the consent of Parliament.

During the Parliamentary War the county of Devon mostly favoured the Parliament, but Cornishmen made a great fight for the King.

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At the opening of hostilities, in 1642, the Royal Forces were
1642 at Truro. East Cornwall was in possession of the Parliament, which, secure in the possession of Devon, endeavoured to prevent the escape of the Royalists, but, recruited by a body of 3,000 foot—the *posse comitatus*—the Royalist Commander marched to Launceston and was favourably received at Saltash. The Parliamentary Governor of Plymouth advanced against them, and they retired on Bodmin, where, being joined by the trained bands, they advanced on Liskeard, defeated the enemy at Bradockdown and took possession of Liskeard. The Parliamentary Governor retired to Saltash, but was driven out by the Royalists.

On May 16th, 1643, a little band of Cornishmen, under Sir Bevil Greenvil—"so destitute of provisions that the best officers had but a biscuit a day," and with only a handful of powder for the
1643 whole force—starving and outnumbered as they were, scaled the steep rise of Stratton Hill, sword in hand, and drove Lord Stamford, the Parliamentary Leader, back on Exeter, with the loss of 2,000 men, his ordnance, and baggage train. Sir Ralph Hopton took command of their army as it advanced into Somerset; Lord Essex, the Parliamentary Commander-in-Chief, despatched a picked force to check their advance, but the Cornishmen stormed his strong position on Landsdown Hill in the teeth of his guns. In this fight Hopton was wounded and Greenvil slain; while shortly after, at the siege of Bristol, fell two other heroes of the little army, Sir Nicholas Slanning and Sir John Trevanion. Marching on to Oxford to join the King, the Cornishmen were surrounded in Devizes, but the horse broke through, and, joining a force which Charles had sent to their relief, turned back and dashed the Parliamentary forces to pieces in a fresh victory on Roundway Down.

In July, 1644, the Earl of Essex marched into Cornwall, taking possession of Launceston and Saltash, and, pressing on through
1644 Bodmin and Lostwithiel, he halted at Fowey, the Royalists retiring to Truro. On August 1st the King entered Cornwall, passed through Launceston and marched to Liskeard, and finally took up a position in the fields near Boconnoc. Here he was joined by the Cornish Royalists from Truro, when, Essex retiring by sea to Plymouth, the Parliamentary forces surrendered the whole of

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1645-6 their artillery, arms, and ammunition. In 1645-6 Parliament gradually got the upper hand, and Cornwall, after exerting all her energies in favour of the King, was at last exhausted. Pendennis Castle was the last stronghold in England that surrendered to the Parliament.

After the restoration of Charles II, the position of the Sovereign in regard to the national military forces was definitely settled. The New Model Army formed by Cromwell was disbanded, but Charles managed to retain 5,000 horse and foot in his service under the name of his guards. Twenty years later it had grown to a force of 7,000 foot and 1,700 horse and dragoons at home, with a reserve of six fine regiments abroad in the service of the United Provinces. This was the beginning of our regular Standing Army.

In 1660 the feudal levy was abolished, but the liability to serve in the general levy continued, and still remains, not only in
1660 constitutional theory, but in the statutory form of liability to serve in the Militia, although further legislation would probably be necessary in regard to details, in consequence of the passing of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907.
1661 In 1661 an Act was passed to legalize for one year the training of the Militia and land forces under the lieutenants of counties.

In 1662 an Act was passed "for ordering the forces in the several counties of the Kingdom" and by this Act, as amended by an Act passed the following year, the Militia was at length organized,
1662 and the trained bands, except in the City of London, ordered to be discontinued. Further provision for the new force
1690 was made by Acts of the subsequent reigns, and it was called
1715 out in 1690 on the occasion of the French invasion of Ireland after the abdication of James II, and again during the
1745 Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745.

The rebellion of 1745 had brought into notice the general inefficiency of the Militia, and a panic in 1756—when at the
1756 beginning of the Seven Years War England was in despair, and there were only three regular regiments in the country
1757 fit for service—drew attention to the need of strengthening the national defensive forces. Accordingly, in 1757, by an Act, 30 Geo. II, c. 25, the Militia was reorganised, for five years only,

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on an entirely different basis, a liability on the part of the county and parish to provide men being substituted for the former liability of individual owners of property.

The provisions contained in this Act in regard to the ballot are practically the same, with slight modifications, as those in existence at the present day. Provision was made for embodiment in case of invasion or imminent danger thereof, and the force when embodied was made subject to military law, though the men during the annual training were liable only to the civil law.

The property qualification for officers under this Act was as follows :

		£
Colonel	An estate of the yearly value of	400
Major	" " "	300
Captain	" " "	200
Lieutenant ..	" " "	100
Ensign	" " "	50

1758 In 1758 the expenses of the Militia were made a charge upon the Exchequer instead of on the counties.

Opposition arose in several counties to the execution of the Act of 1757, and difficulties were experienced in obtaining officers;
1759 and several Acts were subsequently passed for enforcing the
1762 execution of the law. Progress was however made, and the force was embodied in 1759 until 1762.

The Acts relating to Militia were consolidated in 1761, and again
1761 in 1786, at which time 69 Militia regiments had been raised in England and Wales (see Appendix), and the utility of the force was emphatically recognized in the preamble to the
1786 Act of 1786.

In consequence of the War of American Independence the Militia were again embodied from 1778 to 1783. In 1779, when the French
1778 threatened an invasion of England, it is recorded that Sir
to Francis Basset, Bart., afterwards Lord de Dunstanville of
1783 Tehidy, marched the Cornish miners in Militia coats to Plymouth, where they cast up earthworks and batteries
1798 about the port. In view of the recital in the Act of 1798 of the length of time since any commission had been issued to the Warden of the Stannaries to muster the miners, it seems probable that Sir Francis Basset's miners must have volunteered for service.

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CHAPTER II.

THE EMBODIMENT, 1798 TO 1802.

1789 THE French Revolution in 1789 and the following years kept Europe in a state of general unrest, and in 1793 France declared war on Great Britain. At that time our army
1793 amounted only to 64,000 regular soldiers and 12,000 fencibles in the British Isles and its Colonial Dependencies.

The Militia Act of 1786 was amended in 1793 by 33 Geo. III, c. 8, and the Militia embodied. During the following years several other Acts were passed relating to the Militia, including that passed
1798 in 1798 for raising the Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment. By this Act, 38 Geo. III, c. 74, intituled "An Act for raising a body of miners in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, for the defence of the Kingdom during the present war—21st June, 1798"—after reciting the Act passed in 1786 for amending the law relating to the Militia in England, wherein it was provided that nothing therein contained should extend to the miners of Devon and Cornwall, but that the Warden of the Stannaries should have and use the like powers within the said counties as had heretofore been used, and according to the ancient privileges and customs of the said Stannaries; and that by reason of the length of time which had elapsed since any commission had been issued to the said Warden of the Stannaries to array, assess, arm, muster, and exercise the said miners, great difficulties might occur in the execution of such commission—enacted that His Majesty might from time to time, as occasion required, issue his commission to the said Warden, giving him power and authority, during His Majesty's pleasure, to call together, arm, array, and cause to be trained and exercised such miners as thereinafter directed, and to constitute such properly qualified persons as he might think fit to be Deputy

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Wardens for the special purposes of the Act, and also to appoint such field officers and other officers, being duly qualified as thereinafter mentioned, and, subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to grant the requisite commissions. The number of Special Deputy Wardens, appointed for the purposes of this Act, was to be 12 at the least, if so many could be found, qualified in the same manner as Deputy Lieutenants were required to be qualified under the Act of 1786.

The regiment was to consist of so many companies of not less than 60 men, as His Majesty should direct, and the field officers were to be one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors, unless the private men balloted and enrolled in the said regiment exceeded 1,200, in which case the regiment was to be divided into two battalions, when each battalion was to have one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major, and the two battalions were to form one regiment under the command of the Colonel. Each company was to have one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Ensign, and the regiment might have one company of Grenadiers and one of Light Infantry, to each of which companies two Lieutenants might be appointed instead of one Lieutenant and one Ensign; and the Warden of the Stannaries might, if he thought fit with the approbation of His Majesty, become Colonel of the regiment instead of appointing another Colonel. The officers were to have the same qualifications as were required for officers of the Militia of England.

An Adjutant was to be appointed by His Majesty for each battalion, who must have served, or be actually serving, in some of His Majesty's forces, or in some body of Militia, or some Volunteer corps. The colonel was to appoint a regimental clerk or two battalion clerks to act as paymasters.

The said counties of Cornwall and Devon were to be subdivided and statutory meetings held in the Stannaries of Blackmore, Foymore, Twyarnhaile Penwith, and Kerrier, in Cornwall, and in the Stannaries of Chagford, Ashburton, Plympton and Tavistock in Devon. A return was to be made to the Special Deputy Wardens within their respective subdivisions of all miners between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and when the true names and descriptions of such miners could

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not be procured, their common appellations should be sufficient. These returns were to be published and dealt with in the same manner as the returns of men to be balloted for the Militia of England; and it was especially provided that no man should be struck off the list on pretence that he was not a privileged miner, unless he declared upon oath that he had not been left out of the returns for the Militia of England by reason of his being a privileged miner, but by mistake or neglect, or for some other cause. The police officials were to make the returns, and were liable to a penalty of £20 for each name wilfully and by neglect omitted.

The Special Deputy Wardens were empowered to order the Chief Captain of any mine, or the agent of any blowing-house or smelting-house, to return a true list of all the working miners employed by them, under a penalty of £50 for wilfully omitting to insert in such list the name of any person who ought to be inserted therein. After the returns had been made and the lists amended, meetings were to be held in each subdivision, and one man in seven of all the men contained in the amended lists was to be appointed to serve in the regiment, and the Special Deputy Wardens were to appoint what number of men were to serve for each parish and place within each subdivision; and at another meeting, to be held within three weeks of the first meeting, the men appointed to serve for each parish and place were to be chosen by ballot; and at a third meeting, to be held within three weeks of the second meeting—notice having been given to each man so chosen, or left at his place of abode, the service of such notice having been attested on oath by the police—each man, so chosen by ballot, was required to attend and take the following oath :—

"I, A.B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, and I do swear that I will faithfully serve in the regiment of Miners of the Counties of Cornwall and Devon within the Kingdom of Great Britain for the defence of the same during the present war and for the space of six calendar months after the end thereof."

Every person so chosen by ballot might procure a substitute who,

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if approved, might be enrolled and sworn in the same manner as in the Militia of England.

If from mistake or neglect, or from any other cause, the full number of men for any subdivision was not duly enrolled at the meeting appointed for that purpose, the Special Deputy Wardens were immediately to proceed to a fresh ballot, in the manner before mentioned, so as to carry the purposes of this Act duly and fully into execution. The name of every man to whom the oath was administered was to be entered on a roll for each subdivision.

Any person so chosen by ballot who refused or neglected to appear and take the oath and serve in the regiment, or to provide a substitute, was liable to forfeit and pay £15, and to be liable, whenever a ballot should again take place, to serve in the regiment or provide a substitute, and, in default of payment of the penalty, his name was to be entered on the roll, and he was to be delivered over to the proper officer, and compelled to serve, and was to be subject to the same punishment for any after desertion as if he had appeared and been duly sworn and enrolled.

All the provisions of the aforesaid Act of 1786, and of every other Act concerning the Militia of England in regard to general procedure, were to be applied with respect to the Regiment of Miners.

As will be seen from the provisions of this Act, the Royal Miners Regiment—although incorporated with the Militia of England, and governed, except in a few minor details, by the same rules and regulations—was really a thing of itself, and recruited solely from a special body of men—the miners of Cornwall and Devon.

The appendix shows that the counties of Cornwall and Devon had supplied four Militia regiments among those raised prior to the Peace of 1763, namely, the Cornwall, North Devon, South Devon, and East Devon. It seems probable that in early days the mining industry was considered of such importance in these two counties that the miners were exempted from the general liability to serve in defence of the country, except in case of grave national peril.

The regiment was embodied at Bodmin, probably on October 24th, 1798, since the first monthly pay list was up to November 24th in that

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year. It was under the command of Colonel Sir John Morshead, Bart., M.P., Surveyor-General to the Prince of Wales, Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Lord Warden of the Stannaries. He was gazetted Colonel of the "Devon and Cornwall Miners"—as the corps was designated until 1804—on July 20th, 1798.

John Lemon, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, was also gazetted on the same date; he served in the Royal Horse Guards for many years, and retired from the army in 1792, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the retirement of Sir John Morshead, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, on July 13th, 1802, and retained the command until his death. He was elected a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Saltash in 1786, and was also elected for Truro in the years 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, and 1812. He was afterwards made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and died at his seat of Polwellan, in May, 1814, leaving the character of a brave officer, a most sincere and generous friend, and a staunch patriot.

Humphrey Lawrence and Thomas Tyrwhitt were appointed as Majors on July 26th, 1798, and October 3rd, 1799, respectively. The latter was afterwards Knighted, and, in 1800, appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries.

Richard Hickens, Francis Hext, F. H. Jacka, Arthur Kelly, and W. C. Dickinson were gazetted as Captains on July 22nd, 1798, and on the same date Thomas Bell, Robert Jemmett, Benjamin Johnstone, and John Knapp were appointed as Lieutenants, and George Patten and Finlay Munro as Ensigns, and George Woodis as Surgeon, ranking as an Ensign.

George Patten was appointed Adjutant, and Finlay Munro Quartermaster, both on July 22nd, 1798.

On September 12th, 1798, John Bawden, John Batt, S. S. Knapthorne, William Richards, and William Tamlyn, were gazetted as Lieutenants. Lieutenant John Bawden was afterwards killed in the attack on Copenhagen on April 2nd, 1801.

On January 1st, 1799, under orders from Major-General W. Morshead, commanding His Majesty's forces in the county of Cornwall,

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1799 a guard, consisting of one subaltern, two sergeants, two corporals, and 24 private men of the Regiment of Royal Miners, marched from Bodmin to Liskeard, and on the following day to Torpoint, where they received the arms of the corps and escorted them to Bodmin.

The monthly pay list for January, 1799, was certified by Lieutenant-Colonel Lemon as commanding officer, George Patten being Adjutant, and was sworn at Bodmin before W. R. Gilbert, J.P.

On March 7th, 1799, a marching order was issued from the War Office moving the regiment from Bodmin to Poole, in Dorsetshire; and on April 6th, 1799, they were ordered from Poole to Lyndhurst, in Hampshire.

Richard Broad, and John Carrol were gazetted as Ensigns on May 20th and June 16th, 1799, respectively. The former was appointed Adjutant on October 1st, in the same year.

On July 30th, 1799, the regiment marched from Lyndhurst to Christchurch, and on August 15th from Christchurch to Ringwood, the marching orders being issued by General Sir W. Pitt, commanding the Southern District. A detachment of the Royal Miners proceeded, on October 7th, 1799, from Christchurch to Hurst Castle, by order of Lieutenant-General Stevens.

On October 1st, 1799, Samuel Hext was gazetted as Captain-Lieutenant and Captain, Patrick Bishop as Lieutenant, and Robert Lovel Jenkins as Ensign. The latter was appointed Adjutant to the regiment on November 30th, 1802, after its reconstruction.

A Captain-Lieutenant was an officer appointed to command the company of a field officer. The commission to a Major or Colonel appointed him also to be a Captain of the regiment; and down to 1783 the mode of raising troops was by a species of contract between the Crown and the Colonel, whereby the latter was provided with a gross sum to pay for recruiting expenses and the pay and clothing of the regiment. This sum was carried to a fund called the stock purse, the accounts of which were made up annually, and the surplus (if any) was divided among the Captains of the companies, including the Major and Colonel. The balances, however, were seldom large, and frequently the cost exceeded the allowance, and the officers became liable to heavy

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expenses, from which they were sometimes relieved by extra allowances. One survival of this system was the extra allowance made to the senior Colonel and senior Major. It will be noted later that the Royal Miners Act of 1802 especially enacted that neither the Colonel nor the Major of the regiment was permitted to be captain of a company.

Philip Walter was gazetted as Ensign on October 13th, 1799. He was appointed Surgeon on January 7th, 1803.

In the monthly pay list for November, 1799, the sum of £66 15s. 6d. is charged for pay of the recruits, who were subsisted in Cornwall by Lieutenant Robert Jemmett prior to their joining the regiment. At this time Colonel Morshead was with his regiment, but he was frequently absent on Parliamentary duties.

On December 6th, 1799, F. J. Morshead was gazetted as Captain, William Knapp as Lieutenant, and Richard Iliff as Ensign.

In February, 1800, 32 recruits marched from Cornwall and joined the regiment at Christchurch; soon after this the regiment
1800 marched to Winchester Barracks, and, in June, 1800, 20 more recruits joined it there.

In July, 1800, the Royal Miners were stationed at Porchester Barracks, Major Lawrence remaining for some time at Winchester, on account of sickness, but he joined at Porchester in August, 1800. At this time the strength of the regiment was as follows :—

—	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private Men.	Total.
Commandant's Company	6	6	3	2	38	55
Lieutenant-Colonel Lemon's Company ..	3	3	3	2	39	50
Major Lawrence's Company	3	3	2	2	41	51
Major Tyrwhitt's Company	1	3	3	2	39	48
Captain Hickens' Company	3	3	3	0	43	52
Captain Hext's Company	3	3	3	2	42	53
Captain Jacka's Company	2	3	2	2	40	49
Captain Kelly's Company	2	3	3	4	49	61
Captain Dickinson's Company	3	3	3	2	37	48
Vacant Company	2	3	3	2	38	48
Total	28	33	28	20	406	515

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On September 24th, 1800, a detachment of the Royal Miners, under the command of Major Lawrence, marched with prisoners of war from Porchester to Reading by the following route :—

Date.	From—	To—
1800—		
September 24th	Gosport..	Bishop's Waltham
September 25th	Bishop's Waltham ..	Alresford
September 26th	Alresford	Basingstoke
September 27th	Basingstoke	Reading
September 29th	Reading	Basingstoke
September 30th	Basingstoke	Winchester
October 1st..	Winchester	Gosport

A second detachment also marched with prisoners of war, under the command of Major Tyrwhitt, by the same route, from October 6th to the 13th, inclusive.

The first Inspection Report that has been discovered is dated November 10th, 1800, and signed by Major-General John Whitewike. He reported that the actual effective strength of "The Royal Cornish Miners" on that date was one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, five Captains, nine Lieutenants, six Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, 39 sergeants, 20 drummers, and 430 rank and file; that three Lieutenants were absent without leave.

That since the regiment had been under his orders, it had been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lemon, who had shown great zeal and attention to his duty.

That the officers, considering that the regiment had not been so long embodied as other Militia regiments, were very good.

That the men were sizeable and good.

That the clothing was good, and the arms and accoutrements were serviceable, the latter differing from all other regiments, a waist-belt being substituted for a crossbelt. That no man was kept on the strength but such who was clothed and did his duty.

Casualties: dead, 5; discharged, 8; deserted, 2; recruits disciplined, 16.

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He remarked that from not being so long embodied that circumstance was to be discovered in the field, but as the business of the regiment now went on zealously and unanimously, he was persuaded that in a few months it would be at least equal to other regiments of Militia; that the regiment was in a good state of discipline and was well behaved, and that the whole of the regiment consisted of Englishmen, except two Irishmen.

From November, 1800, until May, 1801, the regiment was stationed at Portsea Barracks, when they crossed from Portsmouth to West Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, from whence they marched to

1801 Newport, where, and at Parkhurst, they remained until July, 1801, when they were encamped at Sandown Camp, where they were stationed until the end of September. They then marched from Sandown to Ryde, thence to Cowes, from whence they sailed to Southampton, and marched to Winchester.

They immediately afterwards marched back to Bodmin, halting at Stockbridge, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wincanton, Somerton, Taunton, Tiverton, Crediton, Okehampton and Launceston.

The regiment was stationed at Bodmin until May, 1802,

1802 when it was disembodied on account of the Peace of Amiens, His Majesty's orders for disembodying the Militia being dated April 12th, 1802.

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CHAPTER III.

FROM THE PEACE OF AMIENS TO THE RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES, 1802–3.

TRANSPORTS of joy filled the British nation on the announcement of peace, but there were many sagacious men in Great Britain who foresaw that it could not be of long endurance, and that the elements of a yet greater conflagration lay smouldering in the ashes of that which was past.

British statesmen did not think it safe to make any considerable reduction in the national armaments while the power of France was so formidable.

During the war the land forces of the United Kingdom had been considerably increased. In 1799 the regular army was raised to 138,000 men, and in addition 80,000 men were embodied in the Militia of Great Britain, and 40,000 in Ireland—described by Alison in his "History of Europe" as "an admirable force, which soon attained a very high degree of discipline and efficiency; proved through the whole remainder of the war, the best nursery for the troops of the line; and was inferior only in the quality and composition of its officers to the regular army." In 1801 the regular forces had been increased to 168,000, while the Militia remained the same, and 100,000 Volunteers had been enrolled.

The Acts relating to the Militia were again consolidated in 1802 by 42 Geo. III, c. 90, which Act, as subsequently amended, is still in force as regards the ballot. On June 22nd an Act was passed,

1802 42 Geo. III, c. 72, making further and more effectual provision for raising and regulating a body of miners in the counties of Cornwall and Devon for the defence of Great Britain. By the Act of 1798, which was now repealed, the miners were enlisted to serve only

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during the continuance of the war, and for six months afterwards; consequently with the disembodiment after the Peace of Amiens, the regiment was practically abolished. It was now reconstituted, and on a permanent basis.

The main provisions of the new Act were very similar to the one of 1798, but it was enacted that the miners should be trained and exercised once in every year for the space of 21 days, and the form of oath on enlistment was altered, each man swearing that he would faithfully serve in the regiment *during the time of five years*, unless he should be sooner discharged.

If it was suspected that any person whose name had been inserted on any list to be returned in pursuance of this Act had wilfully left his residence to avoid serving in the regiment, such person could be summoned and examined upon oath, and if it appeared that such change of residence was fraudulent he could be ordered to serve as a private in the regiment on the first vacancy, and upon neglect or refusal to serve to forfeit the sum of £10 for every such offence.

The number of private men to be raised in the first instance by this Act was in the proportion of one in fourteen of all miners liable to serve, and from and after June 25th, 1805, the number was to be in proportion to the number to be furnished by the county of Cornwall for the Militia of that county.

The regiment was to consist of four companies, to each of which there should be one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Ensign, and the Field Officers were to be one Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant—who, if he had served as an officer for five years in the regular forces, or in the embodied Militia, might be appointed to serve with the rank of Colonel—and one Major, neither of whom was permitted to be Captain of a company.

In case of any augmentation being made to the said regiment, no new companies were to be added thereto, unless the number of private men were sufficient to form more than four companies of 60 men at the least.

In case the whole of the regiment should not be called out in order to be trained and exercised in any year at the same time, the respective

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parts thereof, not to be less at any time than two companies, were to be trained successively, until the whole of the men serving had been trained for the space of 21 days in every year, and all the rules and regulations contained in any Act relating to the Militia of England were to extend to the said regiment or any part thereof when so called out.

The Adjutant of the regiment must have served, or at the time of his appointment be serving, in some of His Majesty's other forces or in any body of Militia that had been embodied for the space of five years. One Surgeon and one Paymaster were to be appointed.

In case His Majesty should by Royal Proclamation, by virtue of any Act or Acts in force concerning the Militia of England, direct that the number of men serving in the Militia be increased, the Warden of the Stannaries and Special Deputy Wardens should, immediately on the issue of any such proclamation, assemble and forthwith proceed to apportion among the divisions of the counties of Cornwall and Devon where miners dwell the number of men necessary to be raised for augmenting the said regiment, in the same proportion as might be directed by the said proclamation for augmenting the Militia of the county of Cornwall.

All the provisions contained in any Act made, or to be made, concerning the Militia of England, for holding meetings, for procuring and compelling returns, and for balloting men to serve in the said Militia and all other powers, provisions, rules, regulations, penalties and forfeitures, bounties, allowances, matters and things contained in any such Acts, or in any manner relating to such Militia, or any officers or men serving therein, were to be applied and put in execution with respect to the Miners' Regiment.

It was provided that neither the whole nor any part of the said regiment should on any account be carried, or ordered to go, out of Great Britain.

The acceptance of a commission in the regiment was not to vacate the seat of any Member returned to serve in Parliament, and no officer in the said regiment was to be compelled to serve the office of Sheriff.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Lemon was gazetted to the command of the new regiment on July 13th, 1802, and Robert Lovel Jenkins was

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appointed as Adjutant on November 30th, in the same year, but the remaining officers, Major Edmund John Glynn, Captains
1803 E. W. Stackhouse—who afterwards assumed the name of Wynne-Pendarves, and was appointed in 1843 Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the regiment—W. C. Dickinson, J. McMahon and W. Lewis Salisbury; Lieutenants John Knapp, W. Tamlyn, W. Knapp, George Patten and F. Munro; Ensigns J. Huthnance, J. Jones and T. Lupton; and Surgeon P. Walter were not gazetted until January 7th, 1803. Ensign Huthnance was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on July 28th, 1803.

It soon became manifest that the provisions contained in the Peace of Amiens would not be carried out by either of the contracting parties, and recriminations arose between France and England. It is now obvious that Napoleon Buonaparte only desired peace, in order better to prepare for the utter subjugation of England, which country he regarded as the only serious obstacle to his ambitious plans.

The temper of the people in both countries and the strained relations of their Governments showed that the contest could be determined only by the sword.

On March 8th, 1803, a message from the King to both Houses of Parliament announced that, "as very considerable military preparations are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, His Majesty had judged it expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his dominions."

The address in answer passed both houses without a single dissenting voice, and a few days afterwards the Militia was called out.

Negotiations were kept open for two months longer, but on May 12th the British Ambassador demanded and received his passports, and the French Ambassador embarked at Dover on the 18th, and the flames of war were again lighted up.

Napoleon began his gigantic preparations on the shores of the Channel for the invasion of Great Britain. But neither the Government nor the people of England were daunted by the formidable preparations which were directed against them. The most vigorous efforts were made for the national defence.

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Independent of the Militia 80,000 strong, which was called out on March 25th, and the regular army of 130,000 already voted, the House of Commons, on June 28th, agreed to raise 50,000 men additional by conscription.

On July 18th a bill was brought in to enable the King to call on the levy *en masse* to repel the invasion of the enemy, and empowering the Lords Lieutenants of the several counties to enroll all the men in the Kingdom between 17 and 45 years of age; but all persons were to be exempt from this conscription who were members of any Volunteer corps approved by His Majesty. In a few weeks 300,000 Volunteers were enrolled, armed, and disciplined in the different parts of the Kingdom, and the compulsory conscription fell to the ground.

This Act, 43 Geo. III, c. 96, recited that it was expedient "to enable His Majesty more effectually to exercise his ancient and undoubted prerogative of requiring the military service of all his liege subjects in case of an invasion of the realm by a foreign enemy."

The supplies voted by Parliament in the year 1804 were much greater than for the preceding year, and the following was then the distribution of the land forces: Regular Army, in the British
1804 Isles, 129,039; in the Colonies, 38,630; in India, 22,897; recruiting, 533. Militia in Great Britain, 109,947—making a total of 301,046 regulars and Militia. In addition to these there were 347,000 Volunteers in Great Britain, and 70,000 in Ireland—a grand total of 718,046 men.

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CHAPTER IV.

THE EMBODIMENT, 1803 TO 1814, IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

THE Royal Miners Regiment was embodied in March, 1803, and in the monthly pay list for April in that year it is stated that
1803 it was then stationed at Truro.

On April 6th John Knapp was appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, he was afterwards appointed Paymaster on August 18th, 1803.

Another John Knapp was gazetted to the regiment May 6th, 1803, also William Fisher, both as Ensigns.

A marching order was issued on June 4th by Major-General England, ordering the regiment from Truro to Exeter by the following route :—

Date.	From—	To—	Miles.
1803—			
June 6th	Truro	Mitchell	9
June 7th	Mitchell	Bodmin	14
June 8th	Bodmin	Launceston	21
June 9th	Launceston	Okehampton	20
June 10th	Okehampton	Exeter	22

A detachment of the regiment remained at Truro for recruiting purposes, since, on June 15th, 1803, the following order was issued to the Officer Commanding the detachment of the Devon and Cornwall Miners at Truro.

" It is His Majesty's pleasure, on notice being received by you from the Clerk of the General Meetings, in the name of the Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall, or Deputy Special Wardens of the said Stannaries, of any time and place appointed for the enlistment of men for the Corps of Miners of the said Stannaries, either for the old

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establishment, or for the supplementary quota, you cause such parties from the detachment under your command, as may be necessary from time to time, to attend the place or places of such meeting, or meetings, and to receive such recruits, and to conduct them to the general rendezvous fixed upon for such men within the Counties above mentioned and from thence when required to the Headquarters of the Regiment."

A Proclamation, dated June 14th, 1803, states that Militia men who had not hitherto joined their regiment, and were therefore deserters, would be pardoned if they joined before July 14th, 1803.

A circular, dated August 22nd, in the same year, directed that all correspondence relating to the Militia should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

In July, 1803, the Royal Miners marched from Exeter to Newton Bushell, 15 miles, and thence to Berry Head, 18 miles. They were stationed at Berry Head Barracks until November, when they marched back to Exeter.

In consequence of the threatened French invasion, beacons were established round the coast and at some of the principal inland places, to give the alarm in the event of the expected foe appearing. They were attended to by detachments of Militia regiments.

On October 25th, 1803, F. B. Hartwell was gazetted to the regiment, and on December 17th, Daniel Webb, both as Captains.

1804 In 1804 the establishment of the regiment was increased by one company, and Joseph Ferris and Philip Jenkins were gazetted as First Lieutenants, on January 31st and February 1st, respectively.

On March 16th the "Royal Cornish Miners" marched to Topsham and Exmouth, by orders of Lieutenant-General Simcoe, commanding the Western District. On Tuesday, April 27th, the regiment marched back to Exeter.

On March 25th, 1804, Samuel Porter and William Stapleton were gazetted as Ensigns, and on April 6th Josias Cocke and Thomas Thompson were appointed First Lieutenant and Ensign, respectively. The former was probably an Assistant-Surgeon, since on December 1st, 1806, he was appointed Surgeon to the regiment.

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The regiment was inspected at Exeter on May 10th by Brigadier-General Leveson-Gower. He reported that the strength was 14 sergeants, 10 drummers and 292 rank and file;

That the regiment had generally been commanded by Colonel Lemon, but occasionally by Major Glynn, and had certainly improved since its arrival in Exeter;

That it had been formed to do the duty of a light corps, and therefore the men were not so steady in the performance of the manœuvres ordered by His Majesty's Regulations for the Infantry as those of some of the regiments which had been worked in loose order, but they were extremely active and attentive;

That the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment appeared to have more zeal for the service than those of any corps of Militia which he had ever seen, and therefore were superior to most of those on the establishment;

That the men were all young, particularly even-sized, strong and active;

That the arms and accoutrements were in good order;

That Courts-Martial appeared to have been very frequent, no less than 33 non-commissioned officers and privates having been tried in one year, of which a considerable number had been punished in a corps whose numbers do not exceed 300. It appeared to be a lamentable number, which denoted some error in the system that was not at all betrayed by the outward appearance of the regiment.

Looking back on this report after a lapse of years, taking it as a whole, and comparing it with subsequent reports on the regiment, it would appear that Colonel Lemon knew better how to deal with his fellow-Cornishmen than the Inspecting Officer. The discipline of the regiment has always been strict, but fair, and the wisdom of this has been shown by the results. On June 16th, 1804, the regiment marched from Exeter to Barnstaple, and immediately afterwards to Haverfordwest, being nine days on the march. The Royal Miners relieved the Huntingdon Militia, who left Haverfordwest for Gloucester, *en route* for Portsmouth.

About this time an order was issued by the War Office to the detach-

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ment on recruiting duty in Cornwall, to cause such detachments as might be judged necessary to march to such place or places in their county as might be most convenient for the purpose of receiving the newly-balloted men for the Cornish Miners Corps of Militia.

In July, 1804, 323 suits of clothing were altered to fit the effective men of the Royal Miners, at a cost of £40 7s. 6d.

On August 16th, 1804, Philip J. Strong was gazetted to the regiment as a Captain, and on August 26th Nicholas Tyacke was appointed Ensign. At this time the regiment was stationed at Tenby and Milford, and in September, October and November at Haverfordwest and Milford. On September 11th Ensign Stapleton was promoted Lieutenant, and on October 14th, 1804, William H. Legge was appointed as Ensign.

On November 30th, 1804, the Royal Miners were inspected at Haverfordwest by Major-General Gascoigne.

He remarked that he had great satisfaction in being able to report most favourably of them;

That the regiment principally practised the light infantry manœuvres, in which they were as perfect as any regiment could be expected to be formed and raised so recently upon the Militia system;

That the Field officers were extremely attentive and zealous, and the regiment had field days two or three times a week, when the weather permitted, and practised the manœuvres according to the regulations of the service, as well as those of the light infantry exercise; that in the latter they were the most expert, though by no means deficient in the former;

That the officers were young men of family and education, very attentive and orderly in their general conduct, and perfectly regimental in their uniform, appearance and appointments;

That the bat-horses were complete; and fit for service, and furnished with pack-saddles;

That the arms and accoutrements of the regiment were in a perfect state, and kept uncommonly clean;

That no recruits had been received in the preceding six months, since the last inspection;

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That the regimental Court-Martial books were correctly and regularly kept and satisfactory;

That the non-commissioned officers and privates were settled with regularly, and that there were no complaints from them;

That the men were in general billeted in quarters, and that there were no complaints thereof, nor in regard to their provisions.

Three companies of the regiment marched, on December 4th, 1804, from Haverfordwest to Hounslow and thence to Greenwich, where they arrived on December 23rd. Two companies marched, on December 12th, to Gloucester and Cirencester.

At the end of the year 1804 the regiment was stationed at Rochester, Chatham and Dover, where they remained until August 9th, 1811, and were employed, almost continuously, working on the fortifications there.

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CHAPTER V.

THE EMBODIMENT, 1803 TO 1814—AT DOVER.

DURING 1805 Napoleon continued his preparations for the invasion of England, and only waited for the concentration in the Channel of the combined naval forces under his command to attempt the
1805 crossing. The action of Sir Robert Calder, on July 22nd, prevented the junction of the various squadrons, and although orders were again given for a concentration in August, it was not accomplished, and Napoleon temporarily abandoned his designs against Great Britain, and directed all his energies to the prosecution of the war against Austria.

On October 21st, 1805, the navies of France and Spain were practically annihilated at the Battle of Trafalgar, and English independence was secured.

There are few records concerning the Royal Miners during this year. On January 19th Ensign Thomas Thompson was promoted Lieutenant, on March 8th James Hall was gazetted as Captain, on May 1st Richard Curgenvan was appointed as Ensign, and on July 1st Justinian Alston as Captain; on September 25th William Stapleton and Nicholas Tyacke were promoted to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant, respectively, and on December 24th William H. Legge was promoted Lieutenant.

An Act was passed on April 10th, 45 Geo. III, c. 31, directing that the number of men exceeding the original quota should be allowed to volunteer into the Army, one sergeant and one corporal being allowed with every 20 men, at a bounty of ten guineas, and if four-fifths of the number required from any regiment should volunteer at once no more were to be taken.

This question of the enlistment of Militiamen into the army was at

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times a cause of friction. When every parish was obliged to raise a certain number of men, the enlistment of one of them into the army threw upon the parish the burden of finding another man, consequently such enlistment was prohibited by the Consolidation Act of 1802. However, this was found to have a bad effect on recruiting for the army, on account of individuals desirous of finding substitutes, and parishes wishing to avoid a ballot competing with the regular recruiting officers, and thus in time of war raising the bounty for recruits to a very high sum.

To obviate this difficulty, authority was given (by a series of Acts from 1805 to 1813) to enlist Militiamen for the army, and Militia officers were authorised to enlist men to replace them by beat of drum.

1806 In 1806 Thomas Moor and the Hon. A. Cave Bradshaw were gazetted as Ensigns to the regiment on February 10th and 17th, respectively, the former being Assistant-Surgeon. Josias Cocke was appointed Surgeon on December 1st.

The regiment was inspected at Dover by Major-General Lord Forbes during March, 1806, and also on March 13th, 1807.

1807 On January 1st, 1807, John Hicks was appointed Ensign in the Royal Miners, and on February 12th Thomas Thompson was promoted Captain, and George Forster and George Rundle appointed Lieutenant and Ensign, respectively.

On August 13th an Act, 47 Geo. III, c. 57, was passed to allow the Militia to volunteer into the regular army. The bounty offered was ten guineas for seven years, and fourteen guineas for unlimited service. A period of three days' volunteering was directed to be held every three months until the quota was completed.

The Militia was at the same time increased, by 47 Geo. III, c. 71, by the addition of three-fourths of the original quota, and a circular letter issued to the Lords-Lieutenants which concluded as follows :—

"His Majesty, entirely relying on your zeal and attachment to his service, has commanded me to recommend the execution of this important law to your best exertions, and to express his confident persuasion that from the spirit and enterprise of his Militia soldiers, seconded by the encouraging countenance of the officers of that

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important branch of the public force, his regular and disposable army will receive an immediate augmentation equal to the pressing exigencies of the public service, and to the expectation of the Legislature."

From September 1st, 1807, to March 18th, 1808, 26,085 men were enrolled in the Militia in England and Wales, only 3,129 being principals, and 22,956 substitutes. The amount paid as bounty varied from £45 in Monmouth to £10 in the Isle of Wight.

1808 In 1808 a detachment of Cornish Miners was ordered to march from Truro by the shortest and most convenient route, and join their corps.

On May 1st George Forster was promoted Captain, and Thomas Moor, late Assistant-Surgeon, joined the combatant ranks as Lieutenant. On October 1st Robert Moore was gazetted as Ensign.

During this year the designs of Napoleon against England forced that country, in self-defence, to take the offensive against the French Emperor. An English army was sent to the assistance of Portugal, and this was the beginning of the celebrated Peninsular Campaign under Wellington.

Up to this time the British Army had taken a comparatively small part in the struggle with the French Republic, but the excitement produced by the threats of invasion, the general arming of the nation, and the profound interest kept alive by the Continental war, had awakened in Great Britain an extraordinary degree of military ardour. The warlike establishments which pervaded the country were admirably calculated to foster this growing enthusiasm, and turn it to the best account in augmenting the numbers and increasing the spirit of the regular army. The Militia served as an invaluable nursery for the line; and the Volunteers, changed soon after into local Militia, provided a never-failing supply of tolerably-instructed recruits for the Militia.

In July, 1808, the British land forces amounted to about 200,000 regulars, 80,000 Militia, and 300,000 Volunteers.

1809 During the year 1809 preparations for the war were conducted on a gigantic scale, and large supplies of men and money were required.

The military forces of the Empire were considerably increased, and reached the immense total of nearly 800,000 combatants, made up as

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follows: Regular Army, 210,000; Militia, 84,000; Volunteers or local Militia, 320,000; Colonial Army, 185,504.

It had long been perceived that the true nursery for the British army was the Militia, which, being raised by ballot for home service only, did not excite the same jealousy among the people as the idea of conscription for the regular army. Acts of Parliament were accordingly passed for raising 24,000 men for the Militia, in order to replace an equal number who had volunteered from that service into the line. The Militia was ordered to be increased by one-half the original quota, the men to be raised by beat of drum, and after a fixed date by ballot, a fine of £40 being inflicted on every parish for every man deficient. From May, 1809, to October, 1813, 40,611 men, and 2,419 boys were raised by beat of drum. These figures give a good idea of the prominent part played by the Militia in the great struggle with Napoleon.

Lieutenant Thomas Moor died on March 23rd and was buried at Dover. On April 4th David Jenkins was appointed as Ensign to the regiment, and George Rundle promoted Lieutenant.

The Royal Miners were inspected at Dover on May 16th, 1809, by Major-General C. W. Campbell.

He reported that the strength of the regiment was 223 privates, that the casualties were four died, six discharged, and four recruits joined;

That the regiment had been commanded during the preceding six months by Colonel Lemon, the Major, and the two senior Captains, all of whom had bestowed great pains on the corps, and that the discipline had not suffered by the changes, and notwithstanding that the men had been, with few exceptions, employed six days in the week on the fortifications;

That the officers and non-commissioned officers were expert in their duty, which they performed both in the field and in quarters to the best of their ability and promoted the discipline of the regiment;

That the men were stout, young, and likely to improve, and the clothing, arms, and accoutrements in high order;

That the regiment was well behaved, and the duty was done cheerfully.

At this time the following officers were on leave:—Colonel Lemon,

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and Ensign Bradshaw, attending Parliament; Major Glynn, on leave from the Commander-in-Chief, until June; Captain McMahon on leave from His Majesty for an unlimited time.

From June 25th to September 24th the regiment was encamped on the Western Heights, Dover. It was inspected on October 24th, at Dover, by Brigadier-General Nightingall.

He reported that it was under the command of Captain Alston, an attentive officer and perfectly capable of the duties of his situation;

That the corps having been constantly employed on the King's works during the last five years, there had been but few opportunities of exercising the regiment in field manœuvres, but that it appeared, notwithstanding, to be in as good a state as could be expected under the circumstances of the case;

That, owing to the impossibility of interrupting the public works at that critical season of the year, he was unable to report on their marching in line, firing with ball, &c., but that the conduct of the regiment in quarters was highly meritorious, and it appeared, generally speaking, in a very efficient state for service;

That Courts-Martial were not numerous, regular in their proceedings, and properly booked;

That the appearance of the officers was very good, and that they seemed to have been well instructed in the knowledge of their several duties;

That the men were all of good size, remarkably clean, steady and attentive under arms;

That the regiment had no band, and that the drummers and fifers did not exceed the prescribed number.

On August 16th William Stone was gazetted as Ensign, and on October 25th Justinian Alston promoted Major.

The following is a list of the necessaries with which each man had to be provided at this period:—3 shirts, 3 pairs of worsted or yarn socks, 2 pairs of shoes, 1 black stock and clasp, 2 pairs of breeches, 1 pair of Russia linen trousers, 1 pair of black cloth gaiters, 1 pair of worsted or yarn mitts (during the winter), 1 forage cap, 1 clothes brush, 3 shoe brushes, 2 combs, 1 razor, 1 black ball, 1 sponge, 1 turnscrew

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and worm, 1 brush and picker, and articles for cleaning arms and accoutrements.

1810 On April 25th, 1810, Edward Humphrey Owen Jones was gazetted to the regiment as Captain.

On April 26th Brigadier-General Nightingall again inspected the Royal Miners, also on October 8th, he having then been promoted Major-General. His confidential reports were very satisfactory, and much the same as that of 1809. The regiment was generally under the command of Major Alston, and notwithstanding their constant employment on the King's works, performed their field evolutions with correctness and precision, fired well with ball, and were regular in their conduct in quarters.

On December 25th Hugh Goldicut was gazetted as Ensign.

During this year there was considerable opposition in Parliament to the continuance of the campaign in the Peninsula, but ample supplies were ultimately granted for 1811 and the strength of the army increased to 227,000 soldiers in the regular forces, 81,000 Militia, and 340,000 local Militia.

On February 4th, 1811, John Cam Hobhouse was gazetted to the Royal Miners as Captain. This officer afterwards became the Rt. Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., P.C., G.C.B., F.R.S.; he

1811 was a distinguished politician, and was successively Member of Parliament for Westminster, Nottingham and Harwich. He was created, in 1851, Baron Broughton of Broughton Gyfford in Wiltshire. On the same date another, George Foster, was gazetted to the regiment as Ensign and appointed Paymaster.

In April, 1811, an Act was passed, 51 Geo. III, c. 20, whereby the Militia was called upon to furnish 6,856 men annually to the regular army—5,714 from England and Wales, and 1,142 from Scotland, to be replaced by voluntary enlistment. On May 1st volunteering for the army began, and continued for eight days, and from May 23rd to the 30th men were permitted to volunteer into any regiment of the line, except the 60th, 98th, 99th, 100th, and 101st; the Volunteers were not to be above 35 years of age, nor under 5 feet 4 inches in height. The men received a bounty of ten guineas, on enlisting for limited

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service, or fourteen guineas for unlimited service, and they took their clothing for the current year with them, except the great-coats.

On May 25th the regiment was inspected at Dover by Major-General C. Tilson.

He reported that the corps had been at different periods since the last inspection under the command of Major Alston and Captain Thompson, who had maintained an excellent degree of discipline, highly creditable to themselves and advantageous to the service;

That the officers were uniform in their dress, of good appearance, attentive, and well instructed in their duties;

That the non-commissioned officers were good, well drilled, and well instructed in their duties;

That the men were stout and well made, very clean, and soldier-like, steady and attentive under arms, and that the arms and accoutrements were in most excellent order;

That Courts-Martial were few, the proceedings regular and carefully booked;

That the corps was in a very efficient state for service, and had shown its readiness by early making a voluntary offer to proceed to Ireland—a circumstance that reflected honour upon the officers and men.

At this inspection Colonel Lemon and Ensign Bradshaw were attending Parliament, Captain McMahon was on leave from His Majesty for an unlimited period, and Lieutenant Knapp on leave from the Commander-in-Chief.

The regiment remained at Dover until August 9th, 1811, on which day they marched from Dover Heights to the Quay and embarked for Ireland.

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CHAPTER VI.

THE EMBODIMENT, 1803 TO 1814—IN IRELAND.

ON July 5th, 1811, a circular letter was issued from the War Office offering a bounty of two guineas to every non-commissioned officer and private who would volunteer for service in Ireland under "The
1811 Interchange Act," 51 Geo. III, c. 119, and the special Act applying to the Royal Miners, 51 Geo. III, c. 114, which were passed to enable the English Militia to serve in Ireland, and the Irish to serve in England, if they volunteered to do so. The circular concluded thus : "His Royal Highness has therefore commanded me to express his entire reliance that the confidence he has thus reposed in the energy and patriotism of the Militia will not be found to have been in any degree misplaced, and that they will most readily avail themselves of this opportunity of extending the field on which their services are henceforth to be displayed, and of rendering themselves to the United Kingdom what they have so long been to Great Britain, a never-failing resource on every occasion of difficulty and danger."

Additional pay was to be granted to Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Captains who thus extended their service. No increase was, however, allowed to Lieutenants or Surgeons, or non-commissioned officers of Militia regiments of Great Britain upon being transferred to Ireland, but they were placed on the Irish establishment, and paid in Irish currency, the same as regiments of the line.

The Royal Miners and the Cornish Militia Regiment volunteered for this service, and apparently unanimously, since the men of the different British Militia regiments who declined to extend their services by volunteering for Ireland were formed into a battalion, which was called the "Battalion of Detachments of Militia," and was stationed at Bristol, under the command of Colonel the Marquis of Salisbury. In the

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pay lists of this battalion the names of the different regiments from which these detachments were left are given, and as neither of the Cornish Militia regiments are mentioned, we may fairly assume that the whole of the men of both these corps volunteered to serve in Ireland —a distinction of which Cornwall may well be proud.

After leaving Dover the regiment landed at Monkstown, in Ireland, and on August 24th marched from there to Cork.

The first monthly return of the English and Welsh Militia in Ireland is dated August 25th, 1811, and the state of the Royal Miners is given as, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 17 Sergeants, 10 Drummers, and 229 rank and file present and fit for duty; sick, 0, on furlough, 4, total 233, wanting to complete, 91 rank and file.

Colonel Lemon, Captain McMahon, and Ensign Bradshaw were on leave, Ensign and Paymaster Foster was on leave to close his accounts with the agent in London, Surgeon Cocke, and Lieutenant Legge were reported as remaining at Dover sick.

On August 26th the regiment marched from Cork to Enniscorthy, where they arrived on September 3rd. On November 25th Colonel Lemon had joined from leave, and had assumed command. Surgeon Cocke was reported absent without leave, but application for two months' leave and sick certificate had been forwarded.

On December 25th Second Lieutenant Bradshaw was reported absent without leave, but was supposed to be preparing to attend Parliament.

On January 25th, 1812, Colonel Lemon, Major Alston, Captain McMahon, Captain Jones, First Lieutenant Huthnance, and First Lieutenant Legge were absent on leave; Colonel Lemon was attending Parliament, and Second Lieutenant Bradshaw was again reported absent without leave, but was supposed to be attending Parliament. The report is signed W. P. Stapleton, Captain.

1812

During this year the strength of the army was further increased, the regular soldiers numbered 227,000, the regular Militia 86,000, and the local Militia 335,000.

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On May 4th and 5th volunteering into the line and Foot Guards was ordered to take place, and if the quota was not then completed a further period of seven days was allowed; should the quota be then incomplete, the volunteering was to recommence on Thursday, June 4th, and continue for three days, and be repeated for a like period until the prescribed number was furnished. The bounty of fourteen guineas for unlimited, and ten guineas for limited, service was paid, one-half on attesting and the remainder on joining the recruiting depôt or regiment.

On March 25th Lawrence Holker Potts was appointed as Surgeon to the regiment in place of Josias Cocke. This change evidently led to some little friction, as appears from the Militia Letter Books in the Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin. Surgeon Cocke had apparently bought a horse which he used on his regimental duties, but the animal, having become glandered, was ordered to be destroyed. Mr. Cocke, having received indemnification from the Government, bought another horse, which was taken into possession by Mr. Potts as regimental property, on his appointment as Surgeon to the regiment. The matter having been referred to the Lord-Lieutenant for Ireland, he decided that the indemnification was entirely personal to Mr. Cocke, and that, therefore, Mr. Potts appeared to have no claim whatever to the horse; and he further observed that it was not customary for the Government to provide horses for the Surgeons of regiments on their appointment.

Mr. Cocke also made a successful claim for his pay for a period during which he had obtained leave of absence, from indisposition, prior to his resignation on May 24th, 1812. The Lord-Lieutenant, under the peculiar circumstances, and in consideration of a letter which had been received from the Commander of the Forces, to whom the matter had been referred, was pleased to approve of the pay demanded by Mr. Cocke up to May 24th, as well as the pay of Surgeon Potts from the date of his appointment on March 25th, being admitted as a charge in the regimental accounts.

The regiment remained at Enniscorthy until June, 1812, when the headquarters was removed to Cahir.

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On July 27th a memorial was forwarded by Major Alston to the Lord-Lieutenant, relative to the high price of provisions at Cahir. It was decided that the extra expense to which the soldiers of the Cornish Miners Militia were subject for the averaged articles of bread, potatoes, and oatmeal, from July 25th to August 24th, be included in the accounts of the regiment, in accordance with the existing regulations, and provided that expenditure should be duly vouched; but that the General Orders of April 30th, 1801, must be borne in view on the present occasion, and the calculations to be made must not exceed the following rates :—

——	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Potatoes.
	Per 4 Lbs. s. d.	Per Cwt. s. d.	Per Stone. d.
For detachment at Arklow, from June 25th to July 24th..	1 6¾	4 10	10
For the entire regiment, from July 24th to August 24th	Per lb. 0 4	4 0	8

A further memorial was sent on August 24th, asking that the soldiers of the Cornwall and Devon Miners might be permitted to receive the extra price of provisions to defray the high price of bread only, but it was decided that the request could not be complied with consistently with the practice observed since the establishment of the regulations in question.

The Militia Letter Books in the Public Record Office of Ireland are missing between February 8th, 1811, and July 11th, 1812, also from September 21st, 1812, to November 5th, 1813, by which latter date the Royal Miners had returned to England.

In the monthly pay list, dated July 25th, it was stated that Lieutenant Legge died on March 30th, 1812. The strength of the regiment was at this time 220.

The fourth period of volunteering into the regular army began on December 24th, and continued during the two following days. The men who were serving in the regiment on April 11th, 1811 (the date of

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the Act), were allowed a bounty of fourteen guineas for unlimited, and ten for limited service. All those who joined after that date were to receive ten or six guineas respectively.

The regiment was stationed at Cahir until August, 1813, when they marched to Fermoy. At this time Colonel Lemon was absent on leave attending Parliament, and Lieutenant Tyacke was
1813 employed on recruiting duty.

On March 25th Thomas Bowen was gazetted to the regiment as Captain. On August 14th Robert James Moore was promoted Lieutenant, and on August 25th John Knapp was appointed to the "Royal Sappers and Miners."

During this year there was general unanimity throughout Great Britain in favour of the utmost vigour in the prosecution of the war. The greatest efforts were made both to augment the numbers and efficiency of the regular army at home, and to increase the re-inforcements that were forwarded to Wellington in the Peninsula. The system pursued for some years past of permitting privates of the Militia to volunteer into the line proved so efficacious, that in this year alone it produced 25,000 men for the army.

The land forces of the empire now numbered 228,000 regular troops, besides 28,000 British soldiers in India, 94,000 regular Militia, hardly inferior to the army of the line, and 32,000 foreign troops in the British service. The Sepoy force in India numbered fully 200,000 men, making in all a total of 582,000 soldiers in arms, all raised by voluntary enlistment and exclusively devoted to the military life as a profession. In addition to this, the local Militia amounted to 304,000, and the Yeomanry cavalry were 68,000—exhibiting a total of 954,000 men under arms.

In July an Act, 53 Geo. III, c. 81, was passed directing the Militia to be increased by one-half the original quota, to be raised by beat of drum; one-seventh of the establishment being allowed to volunteer into the army. Volunteering began on July 13th and the two following days. Volunteers for the Foot Guards were not to be above 35 years of age nor under 5 feet 7 inches in height, or 5 feet 4 inches for the line.

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A circular letter, dated August 1st, was addressed to the commandants of regiments of local Militia, ordering them to employ their permanent staff in recruiting for the regular Militia. No man was to be received under 5 feet 4 inches nor above 32 years of age, but growing lads between 17 and 19 might be accepted, provided they were not less than 5 feet 2 inches in height.

Each recruit was paid a bounty of ten guineas, and two guineas was allowed for all expenses, viz. : £1 2s. to the bringer, 6s. to the recruiting officer of the regular Militia, half a guinea to the adjutant of local Militia, half a crown for medical examination, and one shilling for attesting.

Between August 25th and September 25th the regiment marched to Cork, and embarked for Portsmouth, where they were stationed at Hillsea Barracks. One of the private men remained in Ireland on furlough, and on sailing back to Portsmouth to rejoin his regiment, he was washed overboard and drowned.

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CHAPTER VII.

THE EMBODIMENT, 1803 TO 1814—THE END OF THE WAR.

THE continued success of Wellington in the Peninsula, and the fact that all Europe was now in arms against Napoleon, caused Great Britain to make the greatest efforts to bring the war to an
1813 end, and it was decided that the British troops should attempt to force the Pyrenees and invade France.

On October 8th, 1813, the French position was attacked and carried, and thus England was the first of all the Powers of Europe which succeeded in planting its victorious standards on the soil of revolutionary France.

On October 19th, 20th and 21st, volunteering from the Militia into the regular army was ordered to take place, and in a circular issued to the commanding officers of Militia, dated October 6th, 1813, Lord Sidmouth said: "Sensible as you must be of the importance of increasing the disposable forces of the country at the present moment, His Royal Highness feels assured that you will do everything in your power to give full effect to the attainment of so desirable an object."

A circular from the Horse Guards, dated the same month, stated that "the Commander-in-Chief persuades himself, from his experience of the spirit which has in every instance distinguished the Militia when their services have been required, that, aided by the zeal of their officers, the approaching volunteering will add considerably to the present disposable force, an object of the greatest importance at this crisis; and which he is assured will receive the warmest support of everyone, who, laying aside partial considerations, truly feels for the welfare of his country and is interested in the success of the cause in which His Majesty's arms have hitherto borne so distinguished a part."

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Parliament assembled in the beginning of November, and made provision for no less than 1,053,000 men in arms, made up as follows:—140,000 men, including 31,000 Marines for the navy; the Regular army, 237,000 men; the Regular Militia, 83,000; the Yeomanry cavalry, 65,000; the Local Militia, 288,000; the Native Indian army, 200,000; and 40,000 Militia in Canada, who were actively engaged in the war with America.

On November 25th a circular was issued from Whitehall notifying that non-commissioned officers and privates who volunteered for service in any part of Europe, as Militia, were to receive a bounty of eight guineas and the same pay as the regular army; and for every company of 100 men, a commission in the regular army would be given to the Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign; or, if less than 100 men volunteered, for 50 men a Captain's, for 30 men a Lieutenant's, and for 20 men an Ensign's commission would be given, with an addition of two guineas to each man over the ordinary bounty. The rank of the officers to be temporary for nine months, and then to be made permanent.

On January 25th, 1814, G. P. Smith was gazetted to the regiment as Lieutenant, and on March 21st George Pearce and Charles Carteret Price were appointed as Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant,

1814 respectively.

Volunteering into the regular army from the Militia commenced on April 4th, the bounty after that date being reduced from sixteen to twelve guineas for unlimited service, and from twelve to eight guineas for limited service. The Cornwall, Devon, and Welsh Militia were allowed to volunteer for the corps of Sappers and Miners.

The total number of Volunteers obtained from the Militia for the Regular Army during the last ten years of the war amounted to 110,932, or, on an average, more than 11,000 a year.

On April 11th, Francis Charles, Viscount Yarmouth, who, in 1822 succeeded as Third Marquis of Hertford, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the regiment, on the retirement, immediately preceding his death, of Colonel Lemon. His Lordship

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was Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward and Vice-Admiral of the Duchy of Cornwall, and retained the command of the regiment until his death on March 1st, 1842.

On May 6th Wesley Doyle was gazetted as Captain in the regiment, and on May 18th J. Netherton as Second Lieutenant.

The allied armies, having entered Paris, and Napoleon having finally and unconditionally abdicated, Louis XVIII was called to the throne of France. The Treaty of Paris, signed on May 30th, 1814, brought the war to an end.

It having been decided to disembody the Militia, a Royal Warrant was issued for that purpose on June 3rd. On receipt of this warrant the Lords-Lieutenant of counties wrote to the Colonels commanding directing them to disembody their respective regiments.

A circular was issued from the War Office, dated June 16th, giving full instructions for carrying out the disembodiment; it was signed by Lord Palmerston, and expressed the very great satisfaction which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had received from the exemplary and meritorious service of the Militia, and directed that each Subaltern and Surgeon's Mate (if any) should be granted two months' pay from the date of disembodying, exclusive. Adjutants, Paymasters, Surgeons and Quartermasters were not to receive this allowance, since it was intended that they should be retained permanently on duty. A certain number of sergeants, corporals and drummers were also to be retained on the permanent staff.

Each non-commissioned officer and drummer who was discharged without being recommended for a pension, and each private man on disembodiment, was to be granted a bounty equal to fourteen days' pay, and to be allowed to take away his knapsack and his clothing for the current year.

No information can be traced as to the time when the Royal Miners marched back to Cornwall, nor the route by which they proceeded, but they were disembodied on June 24th, 1814, at Truro, which remained the headquarters of the permanent staff for many years.

On the same date Frederick, Duke of York, the Commander-in-

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Chief of the British army, expressed his thanks to the Militia in the following General Order :—

" Horse Guards,
" *24th June*, 1814.

" The re-establishment of Peace having enabled His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to direct the disembodiment of the Militia forces, the Commander-in-Chief, previous to their return to their respective counties, desires thus publicly to offer to them his best acknowledgments for the zeal and perseverance with which they have, during a long and eventful war, shared with the Regular Army in every military duty which has fallen within their province. From the gallant and patriotic spirit displayed by the Militia were now derived, at the most critical periods of the war, the means of re-inforcing the disposable force of the country—a measure which most essentially contributed to its military renown—by placing the British army foremost in those confederate bands, which resisted the unbounded ambition and overwhelming power of the late ruler of France, and by their bravery and discipline, under the direction of Divine Providence, rescued that country from tyranny and oppression and restored to Europe the blessing of Peace.

" The Commander-in-Chief feels personally indebted to the Militia forces for the ready and cheerful obedience with which they have at all times received his commands, and he requests that, with these heartfelt expressions of approbation, they will collectively and individually accept his warmest wishes for their welfare and happiness."

Both Houses of Parliament passed a vote of thanks to the Militia for their services during the war—the House of Lords on the 5th, and the House of Commons on the 6th of July, 1814.

A circular, dated from the War Office, June 22nd, fixed the following rates of pay for the permanent staff of the disembodied Militia :—

	Per Diem. s.	d.
Adjutant	8	0
Paymaster, in corps of three companies and upwards	6	0
Paymaster of two companies	5	0
Paymaster of one company	4	0
Sergeant	1	6

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	Per Diem. s.	d.
Drum-Major, in corps of three or more companies	1	6
Surgeon	6	0
Quartermaster, in corps exceeding 360 privates ..	5	0
Quartermaster, not exceeding 360 privates ..	3	0
Sergeant-Major, in corps of two or more companies	1	10
Corporal	1	2
Drummer	1	0

Early in March, 1815, Napoleon, having escaped from
1815 Elba, landed in France, and hostilities were soon resumed.

A circular, dated at Whitehall, April 25th, 1815, ordered that recruiting by beat of drum, which had been suspended in April of the previous year, should be re-commenced immediately, and the following amount of levy money was to be allowed :—

	£	s.	d.
To the recruit — On being attested	1	1	0
To the recruit — On first approval at headquarters	2	2	0
To the recruit — On joining the corps when embodied	1	1	0
To the officer and party, on first approval, to cover all expenses, and to be distributed in such manner as the Commandant shall direct	1	1	0
	£5	5	0

The recruits, immediately upon their enlisting, were examined and attested in the usual manner, and sent to headquarters to be finally approved by the Adjutant and Surgeon of the regiment; after which they received the second portion of their bounty and were allowed to go home, the fourth guinea being paid on their first assembling for training or embodiment, in which latter case a further guinea was granted, under Sect. 121 of the General Militia Act, for the purchase of necessaries. Each recruit was entitled to pay and marching money for the days occupied in going to and from headquarters.

The Royal Miners were not again embodied during this emergency, which ended in the Battle of Waterloo, on June 18th, 1815.

On June 5th J. H. Bennett was gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenant, and G. P. Smith was promoted Captain. On June 16th Charles Carteret Price was promoted Lieutenant. These were the last promotions or appointments in the Royal Miners until 1843.

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CHAPTER VIII.

1815 TO 1852.

AFTER the Peace of 1815 the Militia was practically allowed to fall into abeyance, although the permanent staff was maintained.

Recruiting was discontinued in compliance with a letter from
1815 Whitehall, dated July 27th, 1815.

By an Act, 56 Geo. III, c. 64, passed on June 22nd, 1816,
1816 the training of the Militia was authorized to be dispensed with for that year; and an Order in Council, dated July 1st, was issued suspending the training accordingly.

On June 30th, 1817, an Act was passed, 57 Geo. III, c. 57, authorizing the suspension of Militia training in any year by Order in Council; and the non-commissioned officers were ordered
1817 to be reduced to one sergeant and one corporal to every 40 men, and one drummer to every two companies, with an additional drummer for each flank company. The training for this year was dispensed with by an Order in Council, dated July 15th.

In 1818 and 1819 the training was also dispensed with, but the Militia was called out for training and exercise in 1820 by a War Office circular, No. 429, dated May 5th. The officers and men were to receive the same pay and allowances during the training
1818 as when embodied. The officers received ninepence a mile for travelling expenses from their place of residence within
1819 the county or from the border of the county nearest to the place they happened to be when summoned to attend. The
1820 men received the usual marching allowances from the place from which they proceeded to join, provided such place was

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not more distant than the parish for which they were enrolled; the same allowances were made to officers and men on being dismissed.

The non-commissioned officers and men received the following clothing and necessaries, which were returned into store at the termination of the training: 1 coat, 1 waistcoat, 1 pair of grey trousers, 1 pair of short grey gaiters, 1 pair of shoes, 1 cap, 1 shirt, 1 pair of short stockings, 1 stock and clasp, 1 turnscrew, 1 worm, 1 picker, 1 brush, 1 knapsack. Such small articles as shoe-brushes, etc., were provided by regulated stoppages from their pay, and were taken away by them when dismissed. On the expiration of the period for which they were enrolled, the men were entitled to their clothing and necessaries, provided they had attended three trainings of the regiment.

The Royal Miners assembled for training at Truro, the headquarters of the regiment. They were also called out for twenty-one days training in 1821.

1821 A War Office circular, No. 460, dated February 18th, 1822, directed that Militia men who enlisted into the Regular
1822 Army must not join their regiments until their period of service in the Militia had expired. If they failed to give themselves up to some officer when their Militia service was completed they were treated as deserters.

1823 In 1823 and 1824 the training of the Militia was suspended.

1824 A War Office circular, dated November 5th, 1823, directed that vacancies among Militia Quartermasters were not to be filled up, the duties to be undertaken by the Paymasters, a Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 1s. 10d. a day, to be appointed to assist him.

In 1825 the Militia was called out for twenty-eight days
1825 training. From 1826 to 1830, inclusive, the training of the Militia was suspended by Orders in Council.

On December 24th, 1828, a War Office circular was issued to Commandants of Militia regiments, stating that the per-
1828 manent staff would probably be shortly reduced, and the Paymasters, Quartermasters and Surgeons dispensed with.

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1829 Another circular, dated January 31st, 1829, fixed their retiring allowance as follows :—

For Officers who had served in the embodied Militia.

——	Per Diem.		
	10 Years and Upwards.	3 Years and under 10 Years.	Under 3 Years.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Paymasters	6 0	5 0	4 0
Surgeons	6 0	5 0	4 0
Quartermasters	5 0	3 6	3 0
Surgeons appointed since disembodiment or Assistant-Surgeons who had served as such when embodied	5 0	4 0	3 6

Quartermasters appointed since disembodiment, but who had served ten years as sergeant when embodied, were to receive two shillings per diem. These officers, like Militia officers receiving disembodied pay, were liable to be called upon to join their regiments when required.

On April 13th an Act was passed, 10 Geo. IV, c. 10, and continued annually until 1865, suspending all proceedings for raising the Militia by ballot, unless ordered by Order in Council, and the Act of 1865 has since been annually continued by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act.

1830 In 1830 the sergeants were ordered to be armed with fusils instead of pikes.

A General Order, dated September 5th, directed that for the future gold lace was to be worn only by the Regular Army. Previous to this, gold or silver lace was worn indiscriminately by the Regular Army and Militia. Sir Robert Peel wrote to the King and also to the Commander-in-Chief strongly protesting against the policy of depriving the Militia of the right of wearing gold lace.

An Order in Council, dated December 27th, directed that men should be balloted for to complete the Militia. This was the last occasion on which the Militia ballot was employed.

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1831 The following circular, dated January 10th, 1831, was sent to the Lords-Lieutenant, directing them to call the Militia out for training :—

"His Majesty's Government, having taken into consideration the present state of the Militia, have deemed it expedient that the men now enrolled therein, except those whose terms of service will expire before November 20th next, should forthwith be assembled for the purpose of annual training and exercise for the period of twenty-eight days."

The men were to be assembled as early in February or March as possible. A subsequent circular, dated January 21st, directed that if there was no probability of the number of men being sufficient to form at least two companies of 60 each, the training should be postponed until after the ballot. During the training the establishment of non-commissioned officers and drummers was temporarily increased to the original numbers allowed in 1820, but the extra men were not retained on the permanent staff. Subalterns and Staff Officers who were receiving the reduced (not retired) allowance had to attend the training, except in case of duly certified sickness. All men who had enlisted into the Regular Army, or East Indian Company's Service, and were still serving in Great Britain, if their period of Militia engagement had not expired, were to be required to attend the training.

1832 In 1832 and 1833 the training of the Militia was suspended by Orders in Council.

Up to 1833 the order of precedence of Militia regiments was determined by counties, the numbers being decided by ballot at

1833 various times. On February 28th in this year King William IV gave a grand military banquet at St. James' Palace, to which the Lords-Lieutenant of counties and the Colonels of Militia regiments were invited. After dinner they proceeded to ballot for the precedence of the different regiments. A new plan was adopted, and instead of precedence by counties, the names of the regiments were drawn in three divisions, according to the period during which they were raised. The

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first division contained the 47 regiments raised before the Peace of 1763; the second those 22 raised between 1763 and the Peace of 1783; while the third contained the 60 regiments raised for the revolutionary war; the total, 129, included the regiments of the United Kingdom. A full list of these, with their respective number, is given in Appendix A. The Cornwall and Devon Miners drew No. 118.

1834 The training was again dispensed with in 1834, but the permanent staff of every Militia regiment was inspected with a view to effect a reduction in the numbers by discharging those who, by age or service, were unfit for further military duty.

1835–6 The training was suspended in 1835 and 1836 by Orders in Council. The Militia staff was further reduced by one-third, the drum-majors and drummers being reduced.

In pursuance of an Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 37, a circular, dated January 7th, 1836, directed that the arms, accoutrements, and other stores of all Militia regiments should be immediately returned to the different ordnance depôts, sufficient arms being retained for one-half of the permanent staff.

Thus, in a little over twenty years after the Battle of Waterloo—years of peace and increasing prosperity—the Militia force, which had performed such excellent services for the nation, temporarily ceased to exist.

A comparison of the strength of the military forces of the Empire at the beginning of the war with revolutionary France, at the height of the struggle, and at the period with which we are now dealing may be interesting:—

Year.	Regulars.	Militia.	Volunteers or Local Militia.	Colonial Army.	Total.
1792	46,552	16,120	None	88,429	151,101
1809	210,000	84,000	320,000	185,504	799,504
1838	96,000	None	None	185,339	281,339

There is not, perhaps, to be found so remarkable an instance of the decay of national strength consequent upon prosperity in the whole history of the world.

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In accordance with a circular, dated September 3rd, 1836, the Lords-Lieutenant informed the Colonels of Militia regiments that the King had been pleased to command that the uniform of Militia officers should in future be laced in silver, and that in Royal regiments silver embroidery instead of lace was to be worn.

1842 On March 1st, 1842, the Marquis of Hertford died, and in 1843 Edward William Wynne-Pendarves—who, in 1803 had been appointed Captain in the regiment, his name then being Stackhouse—was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Pendarves was elected Member of Parliament for Cornwall in 1826, and continued as representative of the county for many years.

1844 On July 11th, 1844, Humphrey Willyams was gazetted as Major, and on the following day Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., and Charles Brune Graves-Sawle—who, in 1865, succeeded as second baronet—were appointed Captains in the regiment, and James N. Vivian Willyams was appointed Lieutenant.

1845 W. H. Bullmore, M.D., was appointed Surgeon to the regiment on March 1st, 1845, and Francis Howell and Henry Hussey Vivian were gazetted as Second Lieutenants on June 10th.

In this year the whole of the staff of the disembodied Militia was inspected, and those who were reported unfit for further service were replaced by picked sergeants, who were pensioners at Chelsea Hospital, residing in the district.

1846 In 1846 the strength of the national forces had fallen to 88,000, exclusive of India, of whom a half were in the colonies. The disturbed state of Ireland required more than a half of the 44,000 left in the British Islands to be permanently stationed in that country, so that, after the principal coast fortresses had been garrisoned, not more than 10,000 men would have been available in case of invasion.

The Duke of Wellington estimated that 65,000 men were necessary to garrison the different fortresses in the United Kingdom in the event of war, and proposed to raise a Militia force of 150,000 men, which should immediately be disciplined.

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But although a Minute was presented to the Cabinet by Lord Palmerston, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the defenceless state of the country, it was deemed impossible to make any addition to the Army Estimates at that time.

On February 25th, 1846, Robert Edyvean was gazetted as Second Lieutenant. This officer was appointed Acting-Quartermaster in 1853, and acted as Quartermaster during the Crimean embodiment; he was afterwards appointed Adjutant to the Cornwall Artillery Volunteers, and died while holding that appointment. Captain William Ward was appointed Adjutant of the Royal Miners on May 30th, which position he retained until 1865. At this period the regimental establishment was complete, so far as Officers were concerned, on a basis of two companies, with 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Second Lieutenants, an Adjutant and a Surgeon, but there were apparently no men.

In 1848 a great increase in armaments was made on the Continent, particularly in France, and England began to realise the insecurity of her position. The subject was mentioned in Parliament,
1848 and the Prime Minister expressed his intention of introducing a Bill for re-establishing the Militia. Nothing, however, was done until 1852, when a proposal to reorganize the local Militia was rejected by the House of Commons in favour of an amendment, proposed by Lord Palmerston, to reorganize the regular Militia. This vote led to a change in the Government, and the new Ministry, with Lord Derby as Prime Minister, introduced a Bill for reorganizing the Regular Militia, which ultimately became law, 15 & 16 Vict., c. 50, and ever since the Militia was raised by voluntary enlistment.

In 1810 the Militia was a force raised by ballot, with the subsidiary aid of voluntary enlistment; but in 1852 the system was changed, and the Militia became a force of voluntarily-enlisted men, with the ballot in reserve in case the quota of each county was not raised, and also in case of invasion or imminent danger.

The property qualification of officers was reduced, and after a further reduction, in 1854, was entirely abolished in 1869, so that officers ceased to be necessarily connected with the county or with the landed interest.

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CHAPTER IX.

1852 TO 1857, INCLUDING THE CRIMEAN EMBODIMENT.

IN 1852 the Corps of Royal Miners was reconstituted as an Artillery regiment, and, according to Sir Colman Rashleigh, at that time the senior Captain, it was the first artillery regiment to be formed
1852 out of the old Militia infantry.

The regiment assembled for 21 days' training and exercise, on November 30th, at Falmouth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wynne-Pendarves, M.P. At this time it apparently consisted of only two companies, and by an order, dated December 1st, the officers were allotted as follows :—Captain Graves-Sawle, First Lieutenant Willyams and Second Lieutenant Howell were posted to No. 1 Company ; and Captain Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., and Second Lieutenant Edyvean were posted to No. 2 Company. John Haye, and Frederick Williams were posted as Volunteers to No. 1 and No. 2 Companies, respectively. The men were billeted in the town of Falmouth, and paraded at Arwennack Green in the morning, and at the Market Place in the afternoon, afterwards marching to Pendennis Castle for drill.

As the Adjutant and the whole of the permanent staff were infantry men, a Major Trevor, retired from the Royal Artillery, was sent from Plymouth to instruct the regiment in the use and exercise of heavy ordnance. The following letter from him was published in Regimental Orders on December 19th :—

" Royal Hotel,
" Falmouth,
" *December 18th.*

" My dear Colonel Pendarves,—

" The period for my superintending the drills of the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery in the use and exercise of heavy

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ordnance having expired, I cannot resist conveying to you, as Commandant of that regiment, the great satisfaction and pride I feel at the advance which has been attained by the officers and men, particularly in so very limited a space of time.

"The zeal and attention of the officers—thereby evincing a strong desire to perfect themselves in this branch of the service—has been very conspicuous, and merits the highest praise; and to which causes may be mainly attributed the extraordinary progress already made in the working of heavy ordnance.

"I have the honour to remain,

"My dear Colonel,

"Your very faithful and obedient servant,

"Ed. Trevor,
"Late R.A.

"To Colonel Pendarves, M.P."

A letter was also received by Colonel Pendarves from the Mayor of Falmouth, commending the quiet and orderly conduct of the men of the regiment during the training.

On May 5th, 1853, Captain Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Miners, on the retirement of Colonel Pendarves, and retained the com-

1853 mand for nearly 30 years.

On May 20th R. S. Allen was gazetted as Major, on the retirement of Major Humphrey Willyams. On February 4th Frederick Martin Williams and H. J. Molesworth St. Aubyn were appointed First Lieutenants, and on April 26th Nicholas Kendall, late of the 66th Regiment, was gazetted as Captain.

The regiment assembled for training on May 11th, at Falmouth. The strength had been increased to four companies, Captain Kendall was posted to No. 2 Company, and First Lieutenants Willyams and St. Aubyn were placed in command of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies respectively. Second Lieutenant Edyvean was appointed Acting Quartermaster.

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At this period the officers' mess dress consisted of a blue shell jacket, with appointments the same as those of the Royal Artillery, but of silver, and without the grenades on the collar; the trousers were blue, with silver-lace stripes, and the waistcoat of a pattern devised by Colonel Pendarves.

On January 11th, 1854, G. W. Culme Soltau-Symons was gazetted to the regiment as Lieutenant, and on the same date F. M.
1854 Williams and R. Edyvean were promoted Captain and First Lieutenant, respectively.

During this year the non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff, with the exception of the regimental sergeant-major, were replaced by sergeants discharged from the Royal Artillery. On February 4th, Sergeants Abraham Spencer and William Bailey were posted to the regiment. On May 3rd the Permanent Staff was complete, as follows:—

Sergeant-Major Wing, an ex-infantry non-commissioned officer, who had seen considerable service in India, and who afterwards died while serving in the Royal Miners. Sergeants J. F. Griffin, No. 1 Company; A. Spencer, No. 2 Company; W. Bailey, No. 3 Company; J. Babe, No. 4 Company; and Orderly-Room-Sergeant C. Gilder, Buglers C. E. Wing, J. Eva, J. Jewell and Thomas Franklin. The latter, who had previously served in the Royal Marines, was the second man enlisted in the reconstituted regiment; he was brought on to the permanent staff as a bugler on July 19th, 1852, promoted sergeant February 20th, 1855, and appointed bugle-major February 5th, 1864. He served for many years in the Royal Miners, and in 1895 was sergeant trumpeter, or bandmaster, at Falmouth, in the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. On May 2nd Reuben Frederick Magor was gazetted as Second Lieutenant. The regiment assembled for training in May. Captain F. M. Williams was posted to No. 3 Company, Lieutenants Willyams and Edyvean to No. 1, Lieutenant Symons to No. 3, and Second Lieutenants Howell and Magor to Nos. 2 and 4 Companies, respectively.

On May 20th an order was issued that officers should wear their helmets for Divine Service. These helmets were very similar to those now worn by His Majesty's Life Guards, and were copied from a Russian

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model. They had a flowing white horse-hair plume falling over the helmet, on which was a large silver plate, with crossed guns in gold and a large silver grenade. They were extremely handsome, but rather heavy and cumbrous.

At this time the men wore shakoes, somewhat like the French infantry of the period, and with a ball of worsted at the top.

On July 28th Lieutenant Soltau-Symons was promoted Captain, and Francis Howell First Lieutenant.

During this year England entered into an alliance with France to resist the aggression of Russia against Turkey. In September the allied forces landed on the shores of the Crimea, and after a victory at the river Alma undertook the siege of Sebastopol. Reinforcements, however, strengthened the Russians, and the Allies soon found themselves besieged in their turn. On November 5th an attack was made on the British position at Inkermann, which was repulsed, by the help of a French division. The climate, however, proved more terrible than the Russian arms, and the British force wasted away with

1855 cold or disease. The public indignation at its sufferings forced the Ministry from office in the beginning of 1855, and Lord Palmerston became Premier, with a Ministry pledged to an earnest prosecution of the war.

On January 15th, 1855, the Royal Miners were embodied at Falmouth, the following officers being present :—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., in command, and Major Allen. Captain Sawle and Lieutenants Willyams and Edyvean (acting Quartermaster) with No. 1 Company ; Captain Kendall and Lieutenant Howell with No. 2 Company ; Captain Williams and Second Lieutenant Magor with No. 3 Company ; Captain Symons and Lieutenant St. Aubyn with No. 4 Company ; the Adjutant, Captain Ward, and the Surgeon, Doctor W. H. Bullmore. A Doctor Miller appears to have acted as Assistant-Surgeon during 1855. The men were partially quartered in billets in the town, and in barracks at Pendennis Castle. Immediately after their embodiment they volunteered for active service in the Crimea.

The regiment seems to have spent most of its time during this

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embodiment drilling with field guns, which they moved about by means of drag-ropes manned by the gunners. The officers, many of whom were county Magistrates, had frequent leave granted them for the purpose of attending Quarter Sessions, Assizes, and other county duties.

On May 12th, 1855, the first order appeared, by the Major-General commanding the Western District, that the regiment should assemble for the purpose of volunteering for the Regular Army. This volunteering was afterwards carried out periodically during the embodiment. The late Sir Colman Rashleigh, then Commandant of the regiment, has left it on record that the Volunteers for the army, after their enlistment, in many cases behaved in a disrespectful and insolent manner to their old Militia officers. This matter was, however, brought before the authorities, and an order was issued that, until the men who had enlisted into the Regular Service were sent away to the regiment or depôt to which they had been posted, they were to remain under the command of their Militia officers, and subject to such punishments as might be awarded by the commanding officer.

On March 30th a detachment of the regiment proceeded to St. Mawes to garrison the castle there.

On April 1st an order appeared that the commanding officer would re-attest those men of the regiment who were willing to serve during the remainder of their Militia engagement, and that those who declined to re-attest would be settled up with by the officer commanding their company, and sent to their homes. Many men availed themselves of this opportunity to leave the regiment.

On April 27th the Royal Miners were inspected by the Major-General commanding the Western District.

His report was satisfactory, but contained no detail worthy of special mention.

On May 1st Captain Soltau-Symons proceeded *en route* to Plympton and other places in Devon, having under his charge two recruiting parties for the purpose of raising and enrolling Volunteers for the Royal Miners.

On June 2nd Henry Clark was gazetted as Second Lieutenant, on November 6th H. J. M. St. Aubyn was promoted Captain on the

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retirement of Captain Symons, and on December 21st R. F. Magor was promoted Lieutenant.

1856 On January 29th, 1856, 45 gunners enlisted from the Royal Miners into the Royal Artillery, 4 into the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and 2 into the 24th Regiment of Foot.

At this time the following was the regulation kit of a Militia artilleryman :—

1 fatigue jacket, 1 pair of cloth trousers, 1 forage cap—of Royal Artillery pattern, substituting, in lace and ornaments, silver for gold and white for yellow. 1 knapsack with black leather straps, 1 pair of short boots in addition to the pair provided annually by the public, 3 shirts, 3 pairs of socks, 1 stock and clasp, 1 pair of braces, 2 shoe-brushes, 1 tin of blacking, 1 clothes-brush, 1 holdall or case for small articles, 1 button-brush and stick, 1 sponge, 1 comb, 1 razor, 1 shaving-brush, 1 pair of mitts, 1 knife and fork, 1 mess tin and cover, 2 towels; the latter articles being of the same quality as those issued to regiments of the line.

On April 15th, 1856, Henry Clark was promoted Lieutenant, and on the 22nd Francis Howell was promoted Captain in the regiment on the resignation of Captain Williams. The latter afterwards represented Truro in Parliament from 1874 to 1878.

On May 8th Lieutenant J. N. Vivian Willyams resigned his commission.

The end of this embodiment was now approaching. After a siege lasting nearly a year, the allied forces, in September, 1855, had become masters of Sebastopol, and Russia, spent with the struggle, consented, early in 1856, to the Peace of Paris.

On May 19th one Field Officer, two Captains, one Subaltern, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, and 130 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters and gunners from Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies marched from Falmouth to the headquarters of the regiment at Truro. On May 24th an order appeared that all arms, clothing, stores, &c., should be returned into store, so the regiment was probably disembodied on Monday, May 26th, 1856.

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The following Regimental Order was issued on that occasion :—

" Lieut.-Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh cannot allow the Officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners of the regiment to return to their homes, the period of their embodiment having now terminated, without expressing his perfect satisfaction at their uniform obedience to orders, their cleanliness, and soldierlike conduct and bearing, and at the great progress they have made in all their drills. Their orderly behaviour has been such, up to the last moment, as to merit the highest praise, not only of the commanding officer, but of the authorities and inhabitants of the towns in which they have been quartered.

" The Commanding Officer ventures to express a hope that on the occasion of their re-assembly they will continue to preserve that high character which the regiment has attained."

The " Royal Miners " was not among the Militia regiments that were embodied in 1857 during the Indian Mutiny, neither was it called out for training that year, but the Adjutant, accompanied by the Regimental Surgeon, proceeded to Bodmin, Exeter, and Plymouth, in order to pay the bounties due to the men, and to settle up with and discharge those men whose time had expired.

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CHAPTER X.

1858 TO 1870.

ON September 2nd, 1858, John Borlase was gazetted to the regiment as Lieutenant.

The Royal Miners assembled for training on September 14th, at Truro, all the officers being present, except Captain Kendall, who was apparently on leave. Lieutenant Magor seems to have resigned before this training. The officers' mess was established at the Royal Hotel, and it is interesting to note that each officer was limited to an allowance of one-third of a bottle of wine each day.

During this and the succeeding years, until 1865, while the regiment trained at Truro, detachments of batteries proceeded to Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, for gun practice, at first by steamship down the river Fal, starting at 6.0 a.m., and subsequently, after the railway was opened, by train, starting at 8.0 a.m.

The training ended on October 4th, on which date it was decided at a mess meeting that Captain Ward be thanked for the trouble he had taken in bringing the regimental band to its present state; that the band be kept on; and that the officers agree to subscribe for its maintenance the following sums set opposite their names:—

	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bt.	5	0	0
Major Allen	5	0	0
Captain Sawle	3	0	0
Captain St. Aubyn	2	2	0
Captain Howell	5	0	0
Captain Kendall		—	
Lieutenant Edyvean		—	
Lieutenant Clarke		—	
Lieutenant Borlase		—	
Captain Ward	2	0	0
Dr. Bullmore		—	

It was also decided that Sir Colman Rashleigh be requested to write to Colonel Phipps, soliciting a subscription from the Prince of Wales.

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Lieutenant Edyvean received the best thanks of the regiment for the very efficient manner in which he had kept the mess accounts during and since the embodiment.

Early in this year an order was issued that no Militiaman was in future to be enlisted into the Regular forces without first obtaining a discharge from his commanding officer, and sergeants neglecting to comply with this instruction were to be withdrawn from the recruiting service.

On December 10th, 1858, Joseph Pomery was appointed Second Lieutenant.

On May 8th, 1859, Charles Ebenezer Treffry was gazetted Lieutenant in the regiment. During this year the Royal Miners trained at Truro for 28 days, from June 29th to July 26th. Captain

1859 Kendall was not present at this training, and may possibly have resigned, although the promotion of Lieutenant Edyvean in his place does not occur until the following year.

By an Act passed in 1859, 22 & 23 Vict., c. 38, certain restrictions contained in the Act of 1811, in connection with the service of the Militia regiments in any part of the United Kingdom, were done away with, and power was given to the Sovereign to accept voluntary offers by the Militia to serve in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

The regiment trained at Truro from April 30th to

1860 May 25th, 1860. Captain Howell was absent on leave.

The following record of the prices paid by the officers for messing, wine, and lodging, at the Royal Hotel, at this period is taken from the Minute-book of the mess :—

"Breakfast, 1s. 6d. and 2s. The 1s. 6d. to include eggs and bacon and cold meat.

"Luncheon 1s. 6d. and 2s. The latter hot.

"Dinner, 3s. 6d. Waiter, 6d. per head for those who dine only.

"Grogs.—Gin, 6d. per glass. Brandy, according to quality, 6d. and 9d.

"Soda and brandy, according to quality, 9d. and 1s.

"Dessert, 6d. or 1s., according to quality.

"Sherry or port, 6d. per glass.

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" Sherry or port, 5s. per bottle.

" Tea or coffee, per cup, 6d.

" Beds, 7s., 10s. 6d. and 14s. per week, according to quality.

" Bed and breakfast 21s., 24s. 6d. and 28s. 6d. per week. This includes attendance and boot-cleaning. The first two charges—21s., 24s. 6d. for bed and breakfast—you have 1s. 6d. breakfast.

" The foregoing charges include the use of mess rooms and attendance, and fire and lights in them."

On May 28th Joseph Pomery and Robert Edyvean were promoted Lieutenant and Captain respectively. The latter appears to have left the regiment shortly after his promotion, as he was not present at the training in 1861. About this time he was appointed Adjutant of the Cornwall Artillery Volunteers, the Volunteer force having been revived in 1859, in consequence of a panic respecting the hostile tone of the French Army and government, and the defenceless state of the country.

On July 4th William Edwards Michell was gazetted as Second Lieutenant, he afterwards, in 1883, became Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, and was the first officer in the regiment to pass through all the different grades up to that rank.

By an Act passed in this year, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 4, a preliminary training was required from every Militiaman on his first entering the force, but as no mention is made in the regimental orders before 1873 of preliminary drills being held under officers of the regiment, the recruits were at first probably trained at a depôt.

On April 8th, 1861, Henry Clarke was promoted Captain, and on the 22nd William Edwards Michell was promoted Lieutenant.

1861 The regiment trained at Truro for 21 days during May. On the 11th of that month John Borlase was promoted Captain, on the resignation of H. J. M. St. Aubyn.

On August 8th an order was issued for the band and staff of the regiment to parade, for the purpose of attending to the place of interment the remains of the late Sergeant-Major Wing.

On December 20th Battery Sergeant-Major Thornton was transferred from the Royal Artillery as Regimental Sergeant-Major.

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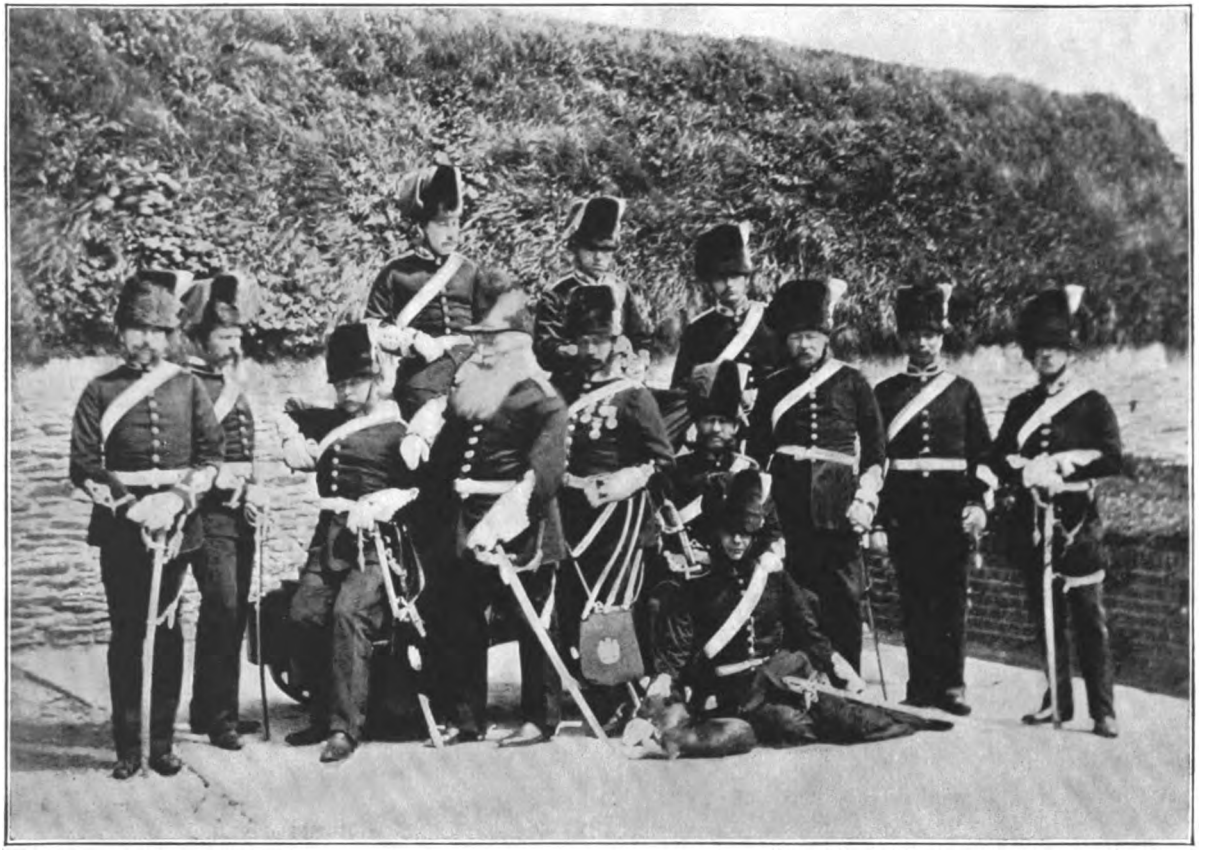
1867.



Capt. Borlase. Lieut. Rashleigh. Lieut. Horsford.
Lieut. Michell. Lieut. Polwhele. Dr. Bullmore. Major Champion. Capt. Sawle. J. F. Griffin. (R.S.M.) Capt. Howell.
Colonel Rashleigh. Lieut. Pomery.
Capt. Clarke.

HALF-MOON BATTERY, PENDENNIS CASTLE.

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On April 23rd Sergeant James F. Griffin was appointed Sergeant-Instructor of Gunnery to the regiment.

1862 The Royal Miners assembled for 21 days training, at Truro, during May.

On March 17th, 1863, Thomas Roxburgh Polwhele was gazetted as Lieutenant in the regiment. Captain Sawle was not present at the training this year, which took place at Truro. The regiment

1863 was inspected on May 11th by Colonel Shuttleworth, R.A.

On April 15th, 1863, Slyman Michell was appointed Surgeon on the retirement of Dr. W. H. Bullmore.

The Royal Miners trained at Truro in 1864 and 1865, and during November of the latter year the headquarters of the regiment was removed to Pendennis Castle, Falmouth.

1864–5 On November 26th, 1865, Frederick Charles Bullmore was appointed Surgeon in the place of S. Michell. During the latter portion of this year Captain Ward retired from the service, having held the appointment of Adjutant to the Royal Miners for nearly 20 years. He was presented during the training of 1866, by the officers of the regiment, with a handsome silver inkstand. He retired with the rank of Major, and died shortly afterwards at Plymouth.

On April 12th, 1866, Major Reginald Henry Champion, Royal Artillery, was appointed Adjutant; he had seen a considerable amount of active service, and had been severely wounded by a shell

1866 at the Siege of Sebastopol.

The regiment assembled for training during May, at Falmouth, the men being billeted in the town. The officers' mess was established at the Falmouth Hotel. Captain Howell was absent on leave. From this year until 1893 the Royal Miners trained annually at Falmouth for periods of 21 or 28 days.

On February 3rd, 1867, Colman Battie-Rashleigh, and, on April 15th, Thomas Moor Alphonse Horsford were gazetted as Second Lieutenants; both of whom ultimately assumed command

1867 of the regiment, the latter being the first officer in the regiment to attend the School of Instruction at Woolwich and obtain a certificate of proficiency.

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Major Allen was not present at the training, and appears to have resigned about this time, for, on July 9th, Sir Charles Graves-Sawle, Bart., who had succeeded to the title on January 13th, 1865, was promoted to the rank of Major. In this year Major Champion was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Earlier in the year Sergeant-Instructor Griffin was appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major, and was presented by the officers of the regiment with a sword.

On March 4th, 1868, Charles Ebenezer Treffry was promoted Captain; on March 14th Colman Battie-Rashleigh was promoted Lieutenant, and Edward Mansell Williams was gazetted as
1868 Second Lieutenant in the regiment; on April 26th Joseph Pomery and T. M. A. Horsford were promoted Captain and Lieutenant respectively.

During this year the first honorary member of the mess was elected —Lieutenant Bent, R.A.

This year also saw the institution of the Militia Reserve under an Act passed in 1867, 30 & 31 Vict., c. 111. A man of good character, who had served two trainings, might be enlisted in this reserve, either for six years or for the residue of his Militia engagement, he was liable to be called out annually for training, either with the Regular or Auxiliary forces, for not more than 56 days, such training to be in substitution for his ordinary Militia training. He could be called out on permanent service, in case of great emergency, by proclamation of the Sovereign in Council, in which case he became for all purposes a soldier in the Regular forces, and could be appointed to any corps and transferred within three months afterwards to any other corps, but until called out for permanent service he remained a Militiaman. He received an annual bounty of £1, in addition to his ordinary Militia bounty and pay.

During 1869 it was decided to form a library for the permanent staff, and the officers agreed to subscribe:—Field Officers £2, Captains £1, and Subalterns 10s. each, annually. On December 7th,
1869 for the first time, an order appeared that the sergeants of the permanent staff were to recruit for the Royal Artillery.

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Captain Borlase was not present at the training in 1869, and apparently resigned during that year, for, on February 12th, 1870,

1870

W. E. Michell was promoted Captain and posted to No. 3 Battery. On the same date E. M. Williams was promoted Lieutenant, and on February 14th Jonathan Rashleigh, the younger, was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the regiment. Lieutenant Williams and Captain Clarke resigned shortly after the training of 1870, and on December 7th T. R. Polwhele and Jonathan Rashleigh were appointed Captain and Lieutenant, respectively. On June 7th John Hughes Phillpotts was gazetted as Second Lieutenant, but he must have resigned his commission very shortly afterwards, as he never trained with the regiment.

On April 25th, 1870, 2 Officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 33 gunners were quartered for the training in the barracks at Pendennis Castle.

During this year, by an Act, 33 & 34 Vict., c. 68, the old provision authorizing the Sovereign to embody the Militia whenever *a state of war existed* between this country and any foreign power, was superseded, and embodiment was authorized *in case of imminent national danger or great emergency*. The cause of embodiment had to be communicated to Parliament, if sitting, or declared in Council and notified by proclamation if Parliament were not sitting, and thereupon Parliament, if adjourned or prorogued, should meet within a limited time.

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CHAPTER XI.

1871 TO 1880.

IN 1871 it was decided to combine the Regular and Auxiliary forces in one organisation in connection with different territorial districts, and an Act was passed, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 86, by which the

1871 command of the Auxiliary forces—with all the powers of the Lieutenants of counties in relation to any such forces, except those relating to raising the Militia by ballot—was re-vested in the Crown, and declared to be exercisable through a Secretary of State, or any officers to whom the Sovereign, with the advice of a Secretary of State, might delegate such command and powers.

The Act also provided that the officers of the Auxiliary forces should hold commissions from the Sovereign in the same manner as officers of the Regular forces; but a limited right of recommending persons for first commissions was reserved to Lieutenants of counties.

The Acts from 1852 to 1860, reorganising the Militia, fixed the total number to be raised, with power to the Sovereign to increase it in case of actual invasion or imminent danger thereof. The Act of 1871 directed that the numbers of the Militia should be such as should from time to time be provided by Parliament; this provision was continued in subsequent Acts, and was in effect made by a vote of the sums required for the pay of a specified number of men, and the application of such sum by the Annual Appropriation Act.

The cost of storage of arms, clothing and equipment for the Militia had, in 1786, been made a charge on the counties. They were now relieved from this, as well as other charges, which were transferred to the public.

On March 1st, 1871, John Borlase Bolitho joined the regiment as Second Lieutenant from the Lincolnshire Militia; he was promoted

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1871.

Lieut. Horsford. Colonel Rashleigh. Lt.-Col. Champion. Capt. Michell. Lieut. J. Rashleigh.
Lieut. Rashleigh. Major Sawle. Dr. Bullmore. Capt. Polwhele. Lieut. Bolitho.

OFFICERS' TENTS.

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Lieutenant on December 9th in the same year. During the training of this year the regiment was encamped under canvas, on the Parade Ground at Pendennis Castle. The officers' tents were pitched by the well under the Keep. On May 25th the Royal Miners were inspected by Colonel Clifford, R.A., whose report was favourable.

On August 30th Jonathan Rashleigh, Junr., resigned his commission, and on September 11th Francis John Hext was appointed Lieutenant. This officer was afterwards appointed Instructor of Artillery to the regiment, and, in 1901, became Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. On October 9th C. B. Rashleigh was promoted Captain on the resignation of C. E. Treffry.

On April 9th, 1872, Colonel J. H. Vesey, R.A., Inspector of Artillery Reserves, examined the permanent staff, and reported upon their qualifications. He also inspected the regiment on May 22nd.

1872 During this year 55 recruits were enlisted, nearly all being Cornishmen, and 16 gunners re-enrolled. The nominal strength of the regiment was increased from 362 to 400.

On August 10th Hugh Halse Ley was gazetted as Lieutenant; he never trained with the regiment, but was transferred to the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia, afterwards the 3rd Battalion D.C.L.I. On December 4th Charles Lock Eastlake was appointed Lieutenant.

On May 3rd, 1873, the recruits assembled at Falmouth, under the Adjutant and Lieutenants Horsford and Eastlake, for 35 days' preliminary drill. They were inspected on May 30th by Colonel

1873 Vesey, R.A., and by Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh on June 7th.

The regiment assembled for training on June 9th, Captain Pomerey and Lieutenant Ley being absent on leave, and Captain Polwhele being on leave to the 16th.

During this training an order was issued permitting Militiamen to remit by postal order a portion of their annual bounty to their wives and families.

Colonel Vesey, R.A., inspected the regiment on July 4th. He expressed his gratification at the appearance of the men and their steadiness on parade. He commended the battalion, company, and carbine drills, and stated that the artillery drills and exercises were

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carried out in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit on all concerned; that the Officers and non-commissioned officers called up had shown themselves fully competent as instructors; that the men were smart and intelligent, and that their conduct had been excellent, and that he would have much pleasure in reporting to the above effect to the Major-General commanding the district for the information of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief.

He congratulated the Commanding Officer on the continued efficiency of the regiment, which had always maintained a high reputation.

At a mess meeting held towards the end of the training, Lieutenant Eastlake having suggested that no officer should be charged for wine unless he drank it, Colonel Champion proposed, and Captain Michell seconded :—

"That the wine account be divided among all the officers as usual." This resolution was carried unanimously.

On November 8th Robert Fenwick Elrington, and on December 31st E. Charles Edward Collins, were gazetted as Lieutenants in the regiment.

On May 30th, 1874, T. M. A. Horsford was promoted Captain on the resignation of Joseph Pomery.

1874 For some reason, during the training this year, the Officers' mess was removed from the Falmouth to the Green Bank Hotel.

Colonel Vesey, R.A., again inspected the regiment this year; his report was much the same as in 1873.

In 1875 the Officers' mess was again established at the Green Bank Hotel. For the first time since 1858 the mess rule, limiting officers to one-third of a bottle of wine each day, fails to appear in

1875 the Minute-book, and was apparently never afterwards revived.

Colonel Bolton, R.A., Inspector of Auxiliary Artillery, inspected the recruits on March 22nd; he also inspected the regiment on April 22nd. In reference to this inspection, Colonel Sir Colman Battie Rashleigh remarks : "It was a dreadful day, rain and wind, but Colonel Bolton was a stern and inconsiderate officer, and carried the whole

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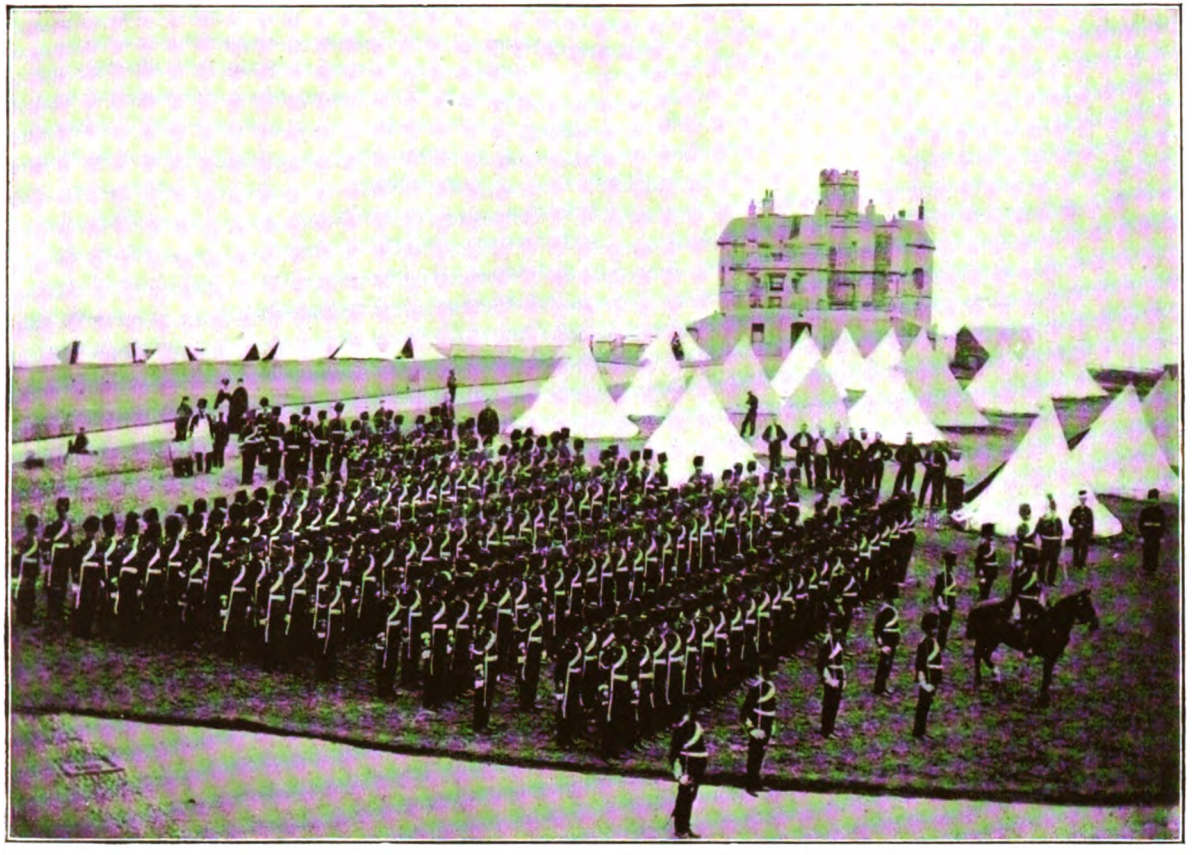
1873.



THE REGIMENT ON PARADE, PENDENNIS CASTLE.

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thing through, regardless of the state of the weather and the health of those concerned. We were all glad when we saw the last of Colonel Bolton. Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh injured his back, from falling off a traversing gun-carriage which he mounted by Colonel Bolton's orders, and from which he subsequently suffered greatly in after years."

In 1875 the enactments relating to the Volunteer Militia, and also those relating to the organization, command, government and service of the force, whether raised by ballot or voluntary enlistment, were consolidated by the Militia Voluntary Enlistment Act, 1875, which was afterwards replaced by the Militia Act, 1882. Both of these Acts left unrepealed those enactments relating solely to the raising of men by ballot. By the Act of 1875 power was extended to the Sovereign to accept voluntary offers by the Militia to serve in Malta and Gibraltar. Militiamen, if they failed to appear at the preliminary training, were made triable as deserters, and the enlistment of Volunteer Militiamen in the army was, as well as their discharge from the Militia, placed entirely under the direction of the Secretary of State for War.

Before the training of 1876 Lieutenant Bolitho resigned his commission. On February 2nd Paul Treby Clark was gazetted as Lieutenant and posted to No. 4 Battery.

1876 The Officers' mess was established at the Falmouth Hotel, and the following scale of payment was arranged :—

	£	s.	d.
Apartments, board and attendance, per week	2	2	0
Ante-room for the training	2	2	0
Dinner, attendance and coffee, per day ..	0	4	6
Dinner on guest nights, with dessert	0	5	6
Wines as per card, less 1s. a bottle, except the following numbers 10, 11, 12, 14.			
All spirits 6d. per glass; with soda or seltzer, 1s.			

Lieutenants Hext and Collins were absent on leave from this training. On October 4th Richard Ley Retallack was gazetted as Second Lieutenant, but never trained with the regiment.

It was resolved during this year that all Officers on leave, except sick leave, be required to pay their subscriptions as usual.

Lieutenant Eastlake retired before the training of 1877, and Lieutenant Elrington was absent on leave.

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1877 On September 8th Harry James Young-Jamieson was gazetted as Second Lieutenant; he afterwards became Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, and was Commanding Officer of the regiment when it ceased to exist in 1909.

During this year the Officers agreed to subscribe for a reading-room for the men :—Field Officers £1, Captains 10s., and Lieutenants 5s., in addition to the library subscription, which had been reduced in 1875, for Field Officers £1 10s., for Captains 15s., and for Lieutenants 7s. 6d.

Lieutenant-Colonel Heberden, R.A., inspected the recruits on April 3rd, and the regiment on April 25th, 1877.

On February 28th, 1878, it was notified in orders that Lieutenant Collins had been commissioned in the 11th Regiment of Foot. Before

1878 the training of this year, Lieutenant P. T. Clark also left the Royal Miners and was appointed to the 43rd Regiment.

On April 1st Melville Cardew Sandys and William Phillpotts Williams were gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenants.

On April 3rd a proclamation was issued ordering out the Militia reserve for training with the Regular forces. The men belonging to the reserve in the Royal Miners were medically inspected for active service, and on April 12th they were ordered to proceed by railway to Devonport, there to join "A" Battery, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery. On May 31st the regiment was inspected by Colonel Heberden, R.A.

In March, 1879, 110 recruits joined the regiment for 35 days preliminary drill under the Adjutant, Captain Rashleigh, Lieutenant

1879 Hext, and Second Lieutenants Sandys and Humphrey John Willyams, the latter having been gazetted on March 14th.

Colonel Heberden again inspected the regiment.

Lieutenant Elrington was absent from the training, on leave.

During this year it was resolved to double the Officers' subscription to the band. This is the first reference in the Minutes of the mess to a band subscription since 1858.

On July 9th H. J. Young-Jamieson and M. C. Sandys were promoted Lieutenants.

In 1880, 52 recruits joined the regiment, nearly all Cornishmen.

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R. F. Elrington. E. C. E. Collins.

F J. Hext. T. M. A. Horsford.

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During the training this year the regiment was reviewed, on May 20th, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Trelisk, Truro,
1880 on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of Truro Cathedral.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained by Lord Falmouth, at his seat, Tregothnan, and on May 19th a grand ball was given, to which the Officers of the two Cornish Militia regiments were invited, and each of the Officers was presented to His Royal Highness.

On May 20th the regiment paraded in full dress at 8.15 in the morning, and proceeded by special train to Truro. The town was gaily decorated with flags and triumphal arches, and the Royal Miners marched through it with their band from the railway station, and took up their allotted positions. The regiment furnished a guard of honour in front of the Town Hall, consisting of Captain Michell, Lieutenants Hext and Elrington and 100 men. The remainder lined Princess Street and Boscawen Street, from the arch of honour erected on Boscawen Bridge to the corner of Lemon Street. As the Prince and Princess of Wales passed, a Royal salute was given, the men remaining at the present until their Royal Highnesses reached the next battalion. After the procession arrived at the Cathedral enclosure, the troops lining the streets marched to the review ground at Trelisk, and the guards of honour followed after the ceremony, as soon as Their Royal Highnesses had reached the Town Hall for the luncheon.

The men of the regiment, on their arrival at Trelisk, had ample time to enjoy their rations, which they had brought with them in the form of Cornish pasties; but the Officers, relying on an invitation to lunch from a retired mine-agent living near the review ground, found themselves in a difficulty, for, on arriving at the house, no one was at home. However, on retracing their steps, they came upon the Officers of the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia sitting under a hedge and enjoying an excellent lunch, who, on hearing of the unfortunate circumstance, most hospitably invited the Officers of the Royal Miners to share their meal, an invitation which was cordially accepted and much appreciated.

After luncheon the troops, under the command of Colonel M. Montgomery, commanding the 35th Sub-district, formed up on the

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review ground in line of contiguous quarter columns, with six paces interval between battalions, in the following order from right to left : the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery, the 1st Cornwall Rifle Volunteers, the 2nd Cornwall Rifle Volunteers, and the Royal Cornwall Rifle Rangers Militia.

The Cornwall Artillery Volunteers were not present at the review, but fired a royal salute from the field guns, which had been brought from Pendennis Castle, on the arrival of the Prince at the Cathedral enclosure and on his departure from Truro in the evening.

His Royal Highness, having been detained at the Town Hall longer than was expected, the troops were kept standing nearly an hour before his arrival. However, the Review was most successful, and the Prince expressed himself well pleased with all concerned.

Before the troops were formed up for the march past the Princess of Wales drove by and inspected them from her carriage.

The Royal Miners, as the senior corps, led the march past in column of double companies, and were heartily cheered by the spectators, and also when coming back in quarter column.

After the march past the different regiments returned to their original formation, and the Commanding Officers were called to the front and addressed by His Royal Highness in very complimentary terms.

On the order to march off being given, Colonel Bull, commanding the 1st Cornwall Rifle Volunteers, galloped out and ordered the band of his regiment to play the Royal Miners off the ground.

The regiment marched back through the town to the railway station and returned to Falmouth.

On May 29th a Royal salute was fired from the saluting battery at Pendennis Castle in honour of the Queen's birthday. The gun detachments were formed by men from Falmouth, and were under the command of Captain Michell and Lieutenant Elrington.

In October, 1880, Samuel Cooper was appointed sergeant on the permanent staff. This most excellent non-commissioned officer was attached to the regiment for many years as Orderly-room Clerk. He left the service in 1901.

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CHAPTER XII.

1881 TO 1896.

In 1881 an Act of Parliament was passed (44 & 45 Vict., cap. 58) to consolidate the various Acts dealing with army discipline and regulations. This Act removed all doubts as to the power of the

1881 Sovereign to regulate the command by Officers of the Regular forces over any portion of the Auxiliary forces, and the command by Officers of the Auxiliary forces over any other portion of those forces or over any portion of the Regular forces. Officers of the Militia were made at all times subject to military law, and all non-commissioned officers and men in the Militia were made subject to this Act when training, or embodied, or when attached to or acting with Regular forces, in all respects as if they were part of the Regular forces.

During this year the regiment was inspected, on May 28th, by Colonel P. E. Hill, R.A. On July 1st W. P. Williams and H. J. Willyams were promoted Lieutenants, and Major Sir Charles Graves-Sawle and Captain Michell were granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, respectively.

The Militia Act (45 & 46 Vict. c. 49) was passed in 1882; this was the final legislative action in connection with the old constitutional force, and remained in being, subject to slight modifications,

1882 until, in 1909, the Voluntary Militia ceased to exist. The Royal Miners were not dealt with by a separate Act, but paragraph 49, sub-section 5, provided that a Corps of Miners might continue to be raised for the counties of Cornwall and Devon as part of the Militia, and that the Militia Acts should apply in like manner as if such corps were the Militia of a separate county and the Warden of the Stannaries were the Lieutenant of that county, and the quota of such corps might be fixed accordingly. The Deputies appointed by the

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Warden should be called Deputy-Wardens of the Stannaries, and need not exceed 12 in number, and the persons appointed should be qualified, in respect of residence and otherwise, as if they were appointed Deputy-Lieutenants for a county comprising the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and any reference to the Clerk of General Meetings of Lieutenancy should be deemed to refer to the Clerk of General Meetings appointed by the Warden.

The official title of the regiment now became " 2nd Brigade Western Division Royal Artillery." On May 10th Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles B. Graves-Sawle, Bart., resigned his commission, after serving in the regiment since 1844, and Captain and Honorary Major Michell was appointed Major in his place. On the same date, F. J. Hext was promoted Captain, and on July 8th Nicholas Kendall was gazetted Lieutenant in the Brigade. The regimental sergeant-major retired during this year, and was presented by past and present Officers with the sum of £35.

On April 3rd, 1883, Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart.; resigned his commission, after nearly 39 years' service, during 30 of which he was in Command of the regiment; in the same year he was

1883 appointed Honorary Colonel of the regiment. Major W. E. Michell succeeded him in the Command. On May 1st Captain T. R. Polwhele was appointed Major and R. F. Elrington was promoted Captain, Lieutenant M. C. Sandys resigned his commission, and Mr. Anderson, R.A., was appointed regimental sergeant-major.

During this year gold lace was again introduced into the Militia uniform.

Robert Michael Nowell-Usticke and John Fred Grant Hodgson-Roberts were gazetted Lieutenants in the Brigade on March 8th and 29th, respectively. In this year Captain R. F. Elrington

1884 died, and a monument was erected to his memory in Falmouth Parish Church by his brother Officers.

On April 18th, 1885, H. Young-Jamieson was promoted Captain and posted to No. 4 Battery, Lieutenant Nowell-Usticke being transferred to No. 3 Battery; Lieutenant N. Kendall resigned

1885 his commission prior to the training of this year.

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1887.

Capt. Rashleigh.
Lieut. Willyams. Capt. Jamieson. Lieut. Roberts. Capt. Hext. Major Polwhele. Colonel Michell. Capt. Phillips.
Lieut. Copeland. Lieut. Williams. Lieut. Hoblyn.
Capt. Horsford.

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On May 13th the following regimental order appeared :—

"The Officer Commanding has much pleasure and gratification in announcing to the Brigade that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer upon Honorary Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., the honour of 'Companion of the Bath.'"

On August 6th Lieutenant-Colonel Michell was granted the honorary rank of Colonel, on completion of 25 years' service; Major Polwhele was made Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captains C. B. Rashleigh and T. M. A. Horsford Honorary Majors in the same year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Champion, having attained the age of 55 years, was compelled to retire on September 2nd, having held the position of Adjutant to the regiment for nearly 20 years. Captain J. V. W. Phillips, R.A. was appointed in his place. From this time onward Adjutants were appointed for a fixed term of years.

In 1886 Cyril Onslow Peter-Hoblyn and William Edward Copeland were gazetted to the Brigade on February 24th and July 10th, respectively. Captain F. J. Hext was granted the honorary rank

1886 of Major. During this year helmets were first issued to non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff. The mess Minutes for this year contain the first mention of the athletic sports for the men, which afterwards became an annual affair. They also record the first Foreign Honorary Member, Lieutenant Hans Vanselow, of the Imperial German Navy.

In 1887 it was decided to discontinue holding the Officers' mess at the Falmouth Hotel, and arrangements were made to take a house in the town, No. 3, Bar Terrace, at a rental of £50 a year, the

1887 landlord to pay the Rector's rate, and the house to be furnished. This arrangement was continued up to and including the training of 1893. Lieutenant-Colonel Polwhele was appointed President of the Mess, and Major Hext as Secretary. Mr. Woon was engaged as mess butler, and Messrs. Clarke and Co., of Truro, contracted to cater at the following rates:—Breakfast, 2s.; lunch, 1s. 6d.; dinner, 4s. To meet the extra expense a subscription of £5 was collected from each Officer; this subscription varied in after years, but was

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generally £3 or £4 each year. It was also decided that every Officer who failed to give one day's notice of his intention not to dine should be fined 4s.; that the old resolution with reference to the payment for wine should be rescinded; and that, except on guest nights, those Officers only who drank wine should pay for it; that everything supplied to Officers in the mess should be paid for at once, except at the mess dinner; and that cigarettes should be served after dinner, with the coffee, which on ordinary occasions should be served after the wine had been round twice, but on guest nights after the third round. After the training this year Lieutenant-Colonel Polwhele resigned his commission, and on November 19th Captain and Honorary Major Rashleigh was promoted Major in his place and granted the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel; on the same date W. P. Williams was promoted Captain, and on December 3rd William Croughton Peel was gazetted to the Brigade as Second Lieutenant.

On April 2nd, 1888, an order appeared suspending the payment of "Bringing Money" for recruits. At the end of this year's training the men of the Brigade were for the first time marched in a body to the railway station, and their money handed to them, after they had entrained, in packets which had previously been sealed in their presence. This was a most excellent innovation, as it removed the men from the temptation of remaining in Falmouth and foolishly squandering their money. In this year the following Royal Miners' Song was written by Captain W. P. Williams; it was sung to the tune of "Abdul the Bulbul Ameer":—

1888

THE ROYAL MINERS.

We love the old regiment, are proud of the name,
We can boast of an ancient descent,
In our *esprit de corps* we are always the same,
On duty we are always content;
We all pull together, in work or in play,
We can drill as occasion requires—
The battalion is ever efficient they say,
And the Miners are always admired.

Chorus:

Then here's to the Miners, and here's to the corps,
Long, long may it flourish and thrive;
May Cornwall and Devon be well to the fore,
And all honour and glory divide.

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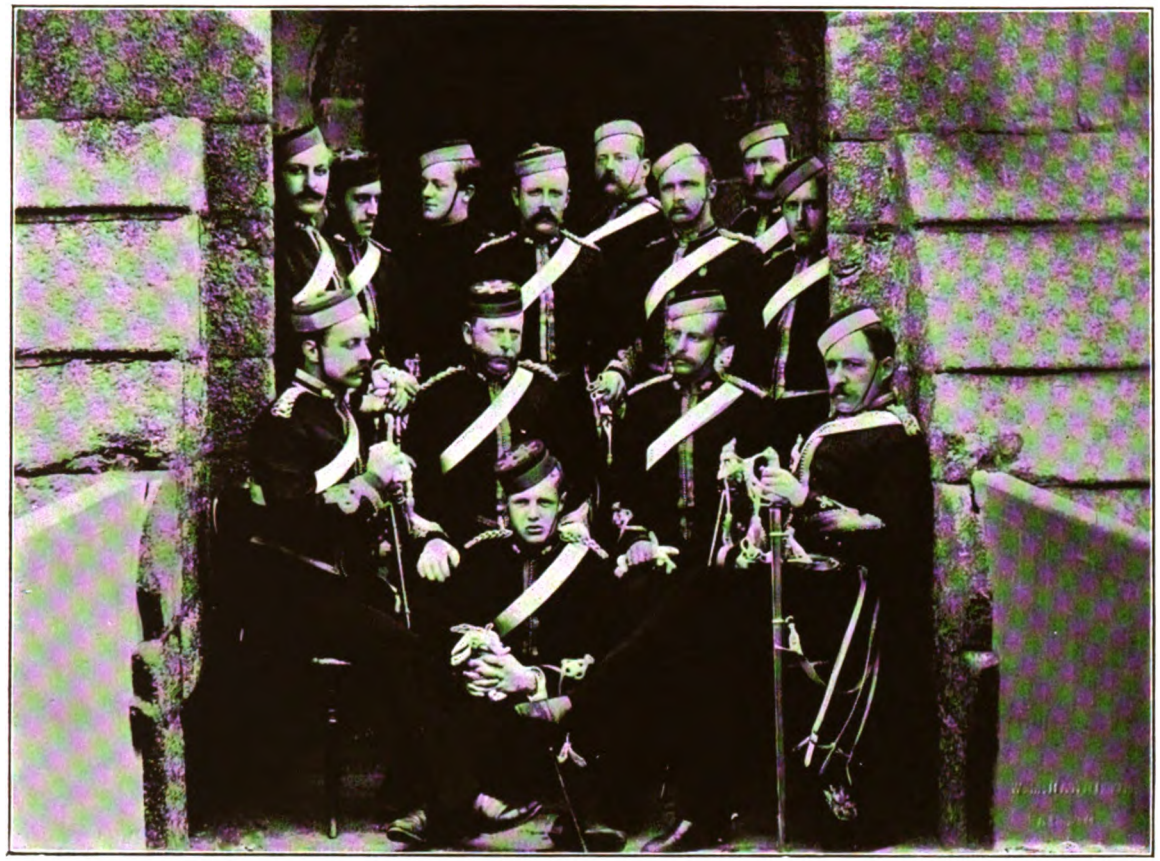
1888.



Lieut. Willyams. Lieut. Hoblyn. Capt. Horsford. Capt. Jamieson.
Lieut. Roberts. Capt. Hext. Capt. Phillips. Lieut. Copeland.
Capt. Williams. Colonel Michell. Lieut. Usticke. Major Rashleigh.
Lieut. Peel.

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When you see the men mustered, and on the parade
All are smartly turned out to a man—
All the tall stalwart gunners, so splendidly made—
Show me better, my boys, if you can!
And the tramp of the Miners falls sweet on the ear,
To Trelawney's old tune as they go;
We shall always succeed in the cause, never fear,
Be our work 'gainst the target or foe.
Then here's, etc.

Sometimes at inspection old faces return
To see their old comrades go by—
For the days that are gone, how they silently yearn,
And the time that their memories supply;
Ah, those who have left us, we think of them still,
And of those who lie under the soil,
Yet memory still lingers, for time does not kill
The old friendship that no one can spoil.
Then here's, etc.

We shall go without fail where our orders dictate,
But in Falmouth we'd much rather stay,
For the fair ones, who love us for love's dear sake,
Would be grieved were we sent far away;
Tommy Atkins will always go down with the sex—
He has charms which no other can own—
But the Miners, their rivals, will always perplex,
As all records have previously shown.
Then here's, etc.

Had I forty daughters, I'd marry them all
To the Miners, without any fear,
And the boys that they had should all join, great and small,
The old regiment we cherish so dear;
I'd feed them on pasties, I'd give them plum duff,
And their hearts would be honest and true—
We shall always be made of the right sort of stuff,
What we try we will carry right through.
Then here's, etc.

Now, my comrades, remember the name of the corps—
May it always remain as of old,
May the country respect us, and never deplore
The expense of our warriors bold;
So we'll all pull together, in work or in play,
For outsiders we don't care a blow,
"One and All" is the Cornishman's motto, they say,
And on this we'll unite as we go.
Then here's, etc.

1889 Captain Williams resigned his commission before the training of 1889, in which year Lieutenant C. O. Peter-Hoblyn left the Brigade to join the Carabineers.

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In 1890 the regiment again became the "Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia." On February 1st John K. **1890** Rashleigh was gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenant. Lieutenants J. F. G. Hodgson-Roberts and H. J. Willyams resigned their commissions; and in May, Mr. Anderson, the regimental sergeant-major, was promoted to commissioned rank in the Royal Artillery, as Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

In this year Captain Young-Jamieson was appointed Mess Secretary, and continued to be responsible for the efficiency of the mess until he assumed the Command of the regiment in 1907. In consequence of the caterer complaining that so few Officers had meals in the mess, it was resolved to guarantee the presence of 11 members at dinner each night; and that Officers failing to give notice at luncheon of their intention to be absent that night should be fined 8s. It was arranged that the regimental band should play on Tuesday evenings at Pendennis Castle, and on Saturday afternoons in the garden of the Officers' mess, when tea would be provided for ladies. In this and the preceding year the Officers of the regiment gave a dance during the trainings.

It was decided, in 1891, that in future each Subaltern Officer should pay a subscription of £10 to the mess fund on joining the regiment; it was also resolved that the mess should be closed at midnight **1891** each Saturday, and that no drink should be served in the mess after midnight, except on guest nights.

Captain J. V. W. Phillips, having completed five years' service as Adjutant, relinquished his appointment on March 25th; he was succeeded by Captain F. M. Close, R.A. Captain Phillips afterwards became Chief Instructor of Range Finding.

William Deane Preston, George Clun Hodge, and Henry H. Champernowne were gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenants on February 18th, March 4th, and November 4th, respectively; on the latter date the former was promoted Lieutenant. John K. Rashleigh was promoted Lieutenant, and R. M. Nowell-Usticke as Captain, on May 4th and July 18th, respectively. Before the next training the former resigned his commission, and W. C. Peel left the regiment to join the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

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1893.

Capt. Close. Colonel Rashleigh. Lieut. Hodge. Capt. Hext. Lieut. Champernowne. Lieut. Preston.
Capt. Jamieson. Lieut. Copeland. Major Horsford. Capt. Usticke.

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In this year field service caps were first ordered to be worn, the old knapsacks were condemned and valises substituted.

Prior to the training of 1892 it was decided to reduce the length and cost of the mess dinner, and Messrs. Clarke & Co. agreed to provide six courses at a cost of 3s. a head, the dinner on guest nights

1892 to cost 5s.; this arrangement was tried for a week but proved unsatisfactory, and the old rate was resumed. During the training all Naval and Military Officers on the active list residing in the neighbourhood of Falmouth were invited to dine, two musical "At Homes" in the Polytechnic Hall at Falmouth, and a water picnic up the River Fal were given by the Officers of the regiment.

About this time the Officers instituted a string band, in addition to the regimental brass band, for the purpose of playing at mess. The band subscription was raised from £2 to £3 from each Officer.

On November 5th Colonel Michell died at Woolwich, after having commanded the regiment for nearly ten years. He was succeeded on December 24th by Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Rashleigh, and Captain and Honorary Major Horsford was promoted Major, both being granted the honorary rank of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, respectively, soon afterwards.

On February 14th, 1893, a mess meeting was held to consider the question of obtaining a new mess house, and an offer was received to give the mess a lease of a new house facing the sea. Before

1893 any definite arrangements could be made, however, owing to the re-armament of Pendennis Castle, the War Office Authorities decided that the regiment should not train at Falmouth in 1894. During the training a dance was given, on May 23rd; also a water picnic to Truro Fair. The old Officers of the regiment and the Naval and Military Officers residing in the neighbourhood were invited to dine in this and every succeeding training at Falmouth. After the annual inspection this year the following letter was received from the Inspecting Officer :—

"I don't think I at all explained yesterday what I felt at this my last meeting with the Miners as a body. It has always

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been my greatest happiness to inspect it, knowing that such great care was bestowed on all points, but I am convinced that this year beats all others. The men stand wonderfully steady on parade, the kits were far better than I have ever seen them, and you have every reason to be proud of your Brigade."

On August 3rd W. E. Copeland was promoted Captain, but resigned his commission before the next training. William Guthrie Bedford and Ernest Buckle were gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenants on September 2nd and October 28th, respectively. During this year Captain H. J. Young-Jamieson was granted the rank of Honorary Major. H. H. Champernowne was gazetted to the 1st Battalion D.C.L.I., on December 23rd, and G. C. Hodge left the regiment to join the 5th Lancers before the next training.

In 1894 the regiment trained at Plymouth, on Maker Heights, where they experienced the most inclement weather during the month of May.

1894 Rodney Louis Bourchier and Ralph Halford Thompson were gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenants on March 24th and June 16th, respectively. The latter afterwards qualified at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and in Tactics, Military Engineering, and Topography. W. E. Copeland rejoined the regiment as Lieutenant on November 14th, and Adam Francis Bealey, late Captain in the Falmouth Division Volunteer Engineers, was gazetted as Lieutenant on December 12th. E. Buckle resigned his commission before the next training.

The question of a new mess house was again discussed, and a sub-committee was appointed to ascertain on what terms the Falmouth Hotel Company would be prepared to accommodate the mess during the next training at the Pendennis Boarding House, but as they were unable to arrange terms, it was decided that, for the training of 1895, the mess should be held at Pendennis Castle, in the old Officers' quarters; this arrangement was continued up to and including the embodiment of 1900.

During this year the regimental sergeant-major retired and was succeeded by Sergeant-Major S. C. Hallett.

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On completion of the alterations at Pendennis Castle the regiment again trained there from May 27th to June 21st, 1895, and was inspected on June 14th by Lieutenant-Colonel Dalton, C.R.A., Falmouth. During this training the Officers of the regiment gave a water picnic.

1895

On September 4th W. D. Preston was promoted Captain, but never trained again with the regiment; he resigned his commission before 1897.

Early in January, 1896, W. R. W. James, R.A. succeeded Captain Close as Adjutant. On January 26th R. L. Bourchier left the regiment, to join the Royal Artillery. R. H. Thompson attended at Woolwich, and received a certificate of proficiency from the School of Instruction. The regiment trained under canvas, on the Hornwork, behind Pendennis Castle, from May 4th to 29th. Lieutenant Thackeray, R.A., and Lieutenant Wainwright, of the Falmouth Division Royal Engineers Militia, being attached for duty, Captain Preston and Lieutenant Bedford being on leave. The latter, who was in Rhodesia recovering from the effects of an operation, joined Plumer's Horse as a corporal, and served throughout the Matabele Campaign, for which he received the medal. A dance was given by the officers on May 20th.

1896

On the last day of the training the regiment paraded at 11.45 a.m. to receive a farewell address from Colonel C. B. Rashleigh. This zealous officer, whose love for the regiment was an example and incentive to all serving under him, gave up the command, after four trainings, to enable his second in command, Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. A. Horsford, to obtain his promotion, which would otherwise have been denied him on account of age. The *Broad Arrow*, referring to his resignation, said :—"We feel sure that our regret at his loss will be very generally shared. It is not given to every man to be an ideal Officer and a good C.O., but we may say that Colonel Rashleigh, after nearly thirty years service, leaves the Militia with a reputation both military and social which is second to none. Heart and soul devoted to the best interests of his country, he has ever held strong views as to the duty of Cornishmen to support their county

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regiment and Militia. It is this strong local feeling which has ever been the mainstay of our national defences, and it is in its survival and continuance, in such men as Colonel Rashleigh, that we shall find the best and, indeed, the only guarantee for future success. There have unfortunately been indications that the old soldierly qualities of Cornishmen are, for the moment only, we hope, clouded by a less worthy spirit. This disregard of national obligations Colonel Rashleigh could not tolerate, and he never failed to use his influence to combat it. The Militia can ill-afford to lose the active services of such an Officer; but whilst we thus express our regret at his retirement, we hope his soldierly spirit may long live in the regiment, and that Cornwall and its hardy Cornishmen will be encouraged by his example to serve their Queen and country as well as he did." On July 29th Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford was gazetted to the command, and on August 19th Captain and Honorary Major F. J. Hext was promoted Major; they were granted the honorary rank of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, respectively, soon afterwards. W. E. Copeland and A. F. Bealey were promoted to the rank of Captain on August 19th and November 11th, respectively. On October 27th the Honorary Colonel of the regiment, Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., C.B., died, and on November 25th Colonel Sir Colman Battie Rashleigh, Bart., was gazetted as his successor.

During this year it was decided to adopt a regimental ribbon having a red and yellow zig-zag on a black ground, thus combining the black and yellow of Cornwall, the yellow and red of Devon, and the Artillery zig-zag.

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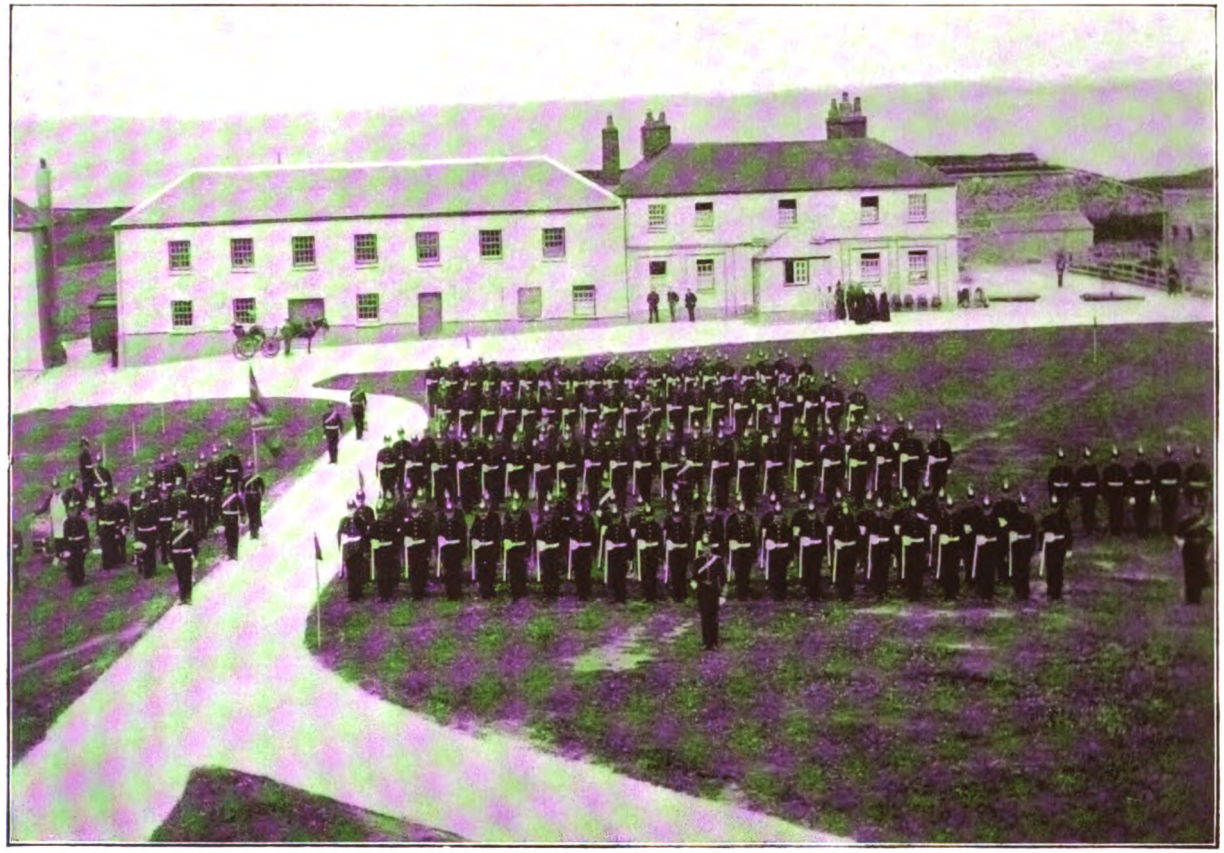
1898.



The Old Officers' Quarters, Pendennis Castle.

THE REGIMENT ON PARADE.

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CHAPTER XIII.

1897 TO 1901, INCLUDING THE SOUTH AFRICAN EMBODIMENT.

ABOUT 1897 a new era began for the Militia. The Militia Regulations, 1896, provided that Garrison Artillery units should train for an extra 14 days in every third year. All Officers on joining had to attend the recruits' preliminary drill for two months, and, in addition to passing a general examination in military subjects during their first training, were compelled to go to the School of Instruction at Woolwich and obtain a certificate of proficiency. A new class of Subaltern Officer began to join, mostly unconnected with the county, who used the regiments merely as a means for obtaining a commission in the Regular army. The science of gunnery was becoming much more exact, and the Royal Miners, with modern guns to man instead of the obsolete weapons with which they had hitherto had to deal, and with a new Adjutant fresh from the long course of gunnery, began to take the Artillery side of their training more seriously.

1897

On January 2nd, 1897, W. G. Bedford was promoted Lieutenant. Douglas Walkden Roberts, John William Horton Bolitho, and James Gordon Cavenagh-Mainwaring were gazetted to the regiment on February 11th, March 24th, and April 20th, respectively.

During the preliminary drill this year Lieutenant Bedford was called up to assist the Adjutant, and Second Lieutenants Roberts and Bolitho were present for instruction. The regiment trained at Pendennis Castle from May 3rd to June 12th, and was inspected on June 9th by Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Lane, C.R.A., Falmouth, 12 Officers, 11 staff-sergeants, 8 sergeants, 20 corporals and bombardiers, 4 trumpeters, and 285 gunners being present—a total of 340 of all ranks.*

* The strength of the regiment, from 1890 to 1900, inclusive, is shown in Appendix "C."

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During the training it was decided that for the future Subaltern Officers should pay £8 entrance fee on joining the regiment, instead of £10, and that all Officers on promotion should pay £3 to the mess fund; that a fund should be formed for the purpose of erecting a permanent mess house; that the band should play at mess on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the two latter being guest nights—Wednesdays for mess guests and Fridays for private guests; and that in future champagne should be handed round only on guest nights. On June 1st a dance was given by the Officers to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, and also the centenary of the regiment.

During July and August Second Lieutenants Roberts and Mainwaring attended at Woolwich and received certificates from the School of Instruction. During September and October the latter was attached for six weeks to the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment at Whittington Barracks, Lichfield; he was further attached for two months to No. 14 Company Southern Royal Artillery, and for six weeks under the Instructor of Gunnery, at Portsmouth. Captain W. E. Copeland and J. W. H. Bolitho both resigned their commissions before the next training.

During the preliminary drill in 1898 Lieutenant Bedford and Second Lieutenant Cavenagh-Mainwaring were called up to assist the Adjutant. The regiment trained at Falmouth from May 2nd to the 29th, R. H. Thompson being absent on leave and Lieutenant H. G. Carr, of the Royal Artillery, being attached for duty; it was inspected on the 26th by Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, and on the 27th by Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, K.C.B., C.M.G., commanding the Western District. In reference to this inspection the following observations by Lord Wolseley were received by the Colonel commanding :—

1898

"The Commander-in-Chief is much pleased again to receive from the G.O.C. Western District a highly satisfactory report on the Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery, which fully maintains its reputation in all respects; great credit is due to Colonel Horsford, the Commanding Officer, and all concerned; among whom the Commander-in-Chief notices

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1898.

Lieut. Mainwaring. Capt. James. Capt. Usticke. Lieut. Carr. Lieut. Roberts.
Capt. Bedford. Lieut.-Col. Hext. Colonel Horsford. Capt. Bealey. Major Jamieson.

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that Lieutenant-Colonel Hext, Captain Bedford and Lieutenant Mainwaring are especially mentioned as worthy of praise."

On May 4th W. G. Bedford was promoted Captain, and D. W. Roberts and J. G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring were promoted Lieutenants. The latter was attached from May 31st to July 12th to the Edinburgh Artillery Militia at Cliff End, on the Isle of Wight. On July 6th Captain James, having been promoted Major in the Royal Artillery, relinquished his appointment as Adjutant, and on August 15th Captain T. R. Phillips, R.A., succeeded him.

During the training it was resolved that every Officer on promotion should subscribe £3 to the band fund, and the annual subscription to the same was raised, the Colonel contributing £6, the Major £5, the Captains £4, and Subalterns £3. It was also decided that any Officer absent from a training, except on sick leave, should pay the sum of £3 to both the mess and band funds in addition to his usual subscription.

In this year Captain Bedford was married, and presented by his brother Officers with a large silver rose-bowl, suitably inscribed, as a wedding present.

William Creagh Downing and Clarence R. S. Bromley were gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenants on April 5th and 6th, 1899, respectively. J. G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring attended at

1899 Woolwich during February, March, and April, where he qualified as Instructor of Artillery, obtaining a "Very Good" certificate. He was appointed Instructor to the regiment on May 1st. D. W. Roberts joined the Royal Field Artillery on March 4th. Lieutenant Thompson was called up to assist the Adjutant during the preliminary drill, and Second Lieutenants Downing and Bromley were present for instruction. The regiment trained at Falmouth from May 1st to 27th, and was inspected on the 16th by Lieutenant-Colonel Lane. The following inspection report was received by the Colonel commanding :—

"C. and D.M. Art'y.

"Sir F. Forestier-Walker inspected this regiment at Falmouth on May 16th.

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"A very fine body of men—much superior in physique and soldier-like bearing to the majority of Militia regiments. The only drawback is that there are so few of them. The *esprit de corps* which pervades all ranks is very noticeable. The Inspecting Officer reports most favourably, except as regards practice, which is only fair, but carried out under certain difficulties."

On May 26th the band of the regiment proceeded to the "Green Bank" at the entrance to the town of Falmouth, and "played in" the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, then on their territorial march through the county. The Royal Miners were unable to participate further in the reception festivities, as the regiment was being inspected. In the evening Lieutenant-Colonel Aldworth and seven other Officers of the D.C.L.I. dined at mess with the Royal Miners.

On the completion of the training this year the "Special Service Section" of the regiment, formed in pursuance of Army Order of January 10th, 1899, remained for an extra course of gunnery of seven days. They were encamped on the parade ground inside Pendennis Castle, under the Adjutant, the Instructor of Artillery, and Lieutenants Thompson and Bromley.

On June 19th Philip Rashleigh was gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenant. Captain R. M. Nowell-Usticke was granted the honorary rank of Major after 15 years service. The following letter was received by the Mess President on the presentation to the mess by the Officers of the 2nd Battalion D.C.L.I. of a silver biscuit box, suitably inscribed, and with the names of all the Officers of the battalion engraved thereon :—

"Raglan Barracks,
"Devonport,
"10th Oct'r., '99.

"My dear Young-Jamieson,—

"Our Mess President is sending you to-day a small silver biscuit box, as a souvenir for your corps of the occasion when we met you at Falmouth, last May. I believe it was the first time the regiments have met, and we all most sincerely hope it may not be the

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last. We have a most pleasing recollection of the cheery evening we spent at your mess, and of your hospitality to us, and hope your mess will accept the box as a token of the good feeling which we hope will always exist between the two county regiments. I write to you, as I believe you are Mess President and as I am unaware of Colonel Horsford's address.

"Believe me,

"Yours sincerely,

"W. Aldworth."

Early in October the tension which had existed for some years between Great Britain and the South African Republics became acute, and war was declared. Many infantry Militia regiments were embodied before the end of the year, but the Garrison Artillery Militia was not called out during the early part of the war. On October 19th J. G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring was appointed Army Ordnance Officer at Bull Point, near Devonport, which position he held until the end of November, when he was attached to the Army Service Corps, as Officer in Charge of Land and Water Transport, until the end of the year. R. H. Thompson proceeded to South Africa, where he acted as galloper to Colonel Long, R.A., and was present at the investment of Escourt, Venterspruit, the Battle of Colenso, Potgeiter's Drift, Vaalkrantz, Monte Christo, Railway Hill, and Pietier's Hill. For some time he was attached to the Army Service Corps in South Africa; he nearly lost his life through enteric fever, and was invalided home on July 1st, 1900.

In 1900 Stanley John Hearne Butler, Percival John Beresford Heelas, and Edward John Penberthy Magor were gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenants on January 24th, April 4th and 11th respectively. C. R. S. Bromley was granted a direct commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery on March 17th.

1900

The preliminary drill of the regiment, which was originally fixed to begin on March 5th, having been postponed to the 19th, recruiting was seriously affected, as many men, who would probably otherwise

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have joined, enlisted in regiments which were already embodied. Lieutenant Mainwaring was called up to assist the Adjutant, and Second Lieutenants Rashleigh, Butler and Heelas were present for instruction.

On March 27th the Colonel commanding offered the services of a complete company from the regiment of 5 Officers and 150 men for service in South Africa. The names of the Officers who volunteered are :—Captain and Honorary Major H. J. Young-Jamieson, Captain A. F. Bealey, Captain W. G. Bedford, Lieutenant J. G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring and Second Lieutenant S. J. H. Butler. In reply to this offer Lord Lansdowne, then Secretary of State for War, acknowledged the receipt of the letter and expressed his thanks.

Owing to the stubborn resistance offered by the Boers, and the disasters suffered by the British, together with the hardly-veiled hostility of the Continental nations, the whole of the Militia was gradually called out. The Royal Miners were embodied on May 1st, and went into camp on the Hornwork at Falmouth, the following Officers being present :—Colonel Horsford, in command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hext ; Captain Bedford and Second Lieutenants Rashleigh and Magor with No. 1 Company ; Major Usticke and Second Lieutenant Heelas with No. 2 Company ; Lieutenant Mainwaring and Second Lieutenant Downing with No. 3 Company ; Major Jamieson and Second Lieutenant Butler with No. 4 Company ; and the Adjutant, Captain Phillips. Lieutenant Thompson was away in South Africa, seconded ; and Captain Bealey, who, in April had qualified as an Instructor in Range Finding, was stationed at Plymouth as I.R.F. Western Division Royal Artillery, which appointment he held for over three years.

Owing to the recruiting difficulty already mentioned, the regiment was very much under strength, the total being only 223—127 less than in 1899.

Very little of interest happened during the embodiment. On July 28th the camp was moved on to the parade ground inside the Castle, while the Cornwall Volunteer Artillery were encamped on the Hornwork from August 3rd to the 18th. On August 4th the regiment

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supplied a saluting party on the occasion of the funeral of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. On August 16th Colonel N. L. Walford, C.R.A., W.D., inspected the regiment, and reported as follows :—

" I have seen this regiment at practice and in camp, and am entirely satisfied with it. The work on the guns is excellent, and such slowness as I remarked in the practice is principally due to the few opportunities which exist for training Officers, G.G.C.'s and B.C.'s with service ammunition. No amount of drill will give habit of command in action. I have nothing but praise for the regiment, and only wish that it were stronger in numbers."

Shortly after the inspection, Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, C.R.G.A., Falmouth, was away on leave, and Colonel Horsford, as senior Officer, temporarily commanded the troops in the garrison. On account of a Parliamentary General Election the troops were confined to barracks until 4 p.m. on nomination day, September 29th, and all day on the polling day, October 2nd.

During the embodiment it was decided that Officers who did not drink wine should in future only pay their share of that which was drunk by mess guests, thus practically carrying out the suggestion made by Lieutenant Eastlake in 1873 ; it was also resolved that the price of the mess dinner be reduced to 3s. 6d.

Earlier in the year the Honorary Colonel, Sir Colman Rashleigh, presented to the mess a statuette of a Cornish miner, modelled in Cornish tin and mounted on a pedestal made of various polished Cornish stones. In making this gift, he said that there would now always be at least one Cornish tin miner in the Royal Miners. For many years past, although most of the recruits were west countrymen, comparatively few Cornishmen and very few Cornish miners had enlisted in the old Stannaries regiment, largely owing, no doubt, to the decline of tin mining in Cornwall and to the emigration of the miners to other parts of the world.

During October, 1900, it was considered in England that the War was nearly over, and many infantry Militia regiments and nearly all the artillery Militia were disembodied.

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On October 5th the embodiment of the Royal Miners came to an end, after a duration of five months and five days. Each man, on dismissal, received 42 days furlough on full pay, with ration and messing allowance if not a recruit, and in addition a gratuity of 30s. Each Officer received the sum of £100.

On November 5th Captain and Honorary Major H. J. Young-Jamieson was selected for service at the Depôt, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, at Bodmin; and on the 10th, Lieutenant J. G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring was posted to No. 30 Company, Western Royal Artillery, at Maker, near Plymouth. On December 9th W. C. Downing left the regiment to join the Royal Garrison Artillery, and on the 19th P. J. B. Heelas joined the Royal Field Artillery.

On February 12th, 1901, Douglas Brooke Charles Sladen and Reginald Thomas Keeble Hodge were gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenants. On February 28th Captain W. G.

1901 Bedford was selected for service in South Africa, and posted to No. 15 (Siege Train) Company, Southern Royal Artillery; he was shortly afterwards appointed to command No. 17 Armoured Train. He remained in South Africa until July 17th, 1902, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the medal with three clasps.

The regiment was not called out for training this year, but on March 4th the recruits, and certain of the old hands who volunteered for duty, assembled at Pendennis Castle, and the same day entrained for Crownhill Fort, Plymouth, as there were no quarters for them at Falmouth, owing to the barracks being rebuilt. Second Lieutenants Sladen and Hodge were called up for instruction.

On the morning of March 8th the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, the Earl of Ducie, waited by appointment upon His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York for the special purpose of presenting the following Address :—

"To His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York,—

"The Officers of Your Royal Highness' Stannaries Regiment, the Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia, R.G.A., W.D., stationed at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, most respectfully beg to

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tender their heartfelt sympathy with your Royal Highness in the grievous loss you have sustained in the death of your Royal Grandmother, our late most cherished and beloved Queen; and, further, most respectfully to offer our loyal and hearty congratulations on your succession to the ancient Dukedom of Cornwall, with the earnest hope that all health and happiness may attend you through a long and illustrious career.

"Signed on behalf of the Regiment,

"T. M. A. Horsford,
"Lt.-Col. & Hon. Col.
"Commanding C. & D. M.A. Militia.

"January the Ninth,
"Nineteen Hundred and One."

A reply to the Address was received as follows:—

"York House,
"St. James's Palace, S.W.
"*March 8th*, 1901.

"Dear Sir,—

"The Duke of Cornwall and York desires me to convey to the Officers of His Stannaries Regiment, 'The Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia,' his sincere thanks for the expression of their sympathy with His Royal Highness in the grievous loss sustained in the death of his beloved Grandmother, the Queen, and also for their kind congratulations on his accession to the ancient Dukedom of Cornwall.

"I am,
"Dear Sir,
"Yours very truly,
"Arthur Bigge.

"Colonel T. M. A. Horsford,
"Commanding Cornwall and Devon
"Miners Artillery, Wn. Dn., R.G.A."

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On March 9th Lieutenant R. H. Thompson and Second Lieutenant S. J. H. Butler were selected for service in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry; the latter was, on June 25th, transferred to No. 53 Battery Royal Field Artillery. On April 2nd Edgar Samuel Halford was gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenant, and joined at Crownhill for instruction. The recruits were moved from Crownhill to Fort Picklecombe on April 28th; they were inspected by Colonel Horsford on March 15th and May 10th; they returned to Falmouth on June 1st to be disbanded.

On May 4th R. H. Thompson was promoted Captain, *vice* W. G. Bedford seconded, and S. J. H. Butler and E. J. P. Magor were promoted Lieutenants; on the 15th, J. G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring was promoted Captain, *vice* R. H. Thompson seconded.

By War Office Letter 3730 (W.S.) Militia, dated May 15th, 1901, it was notified that Officers of Militia Battalions and Regiments which had been embodied in consequence of the War in South Africa were granted the local rank in the army of their Militia regimental rank from the date of embodiment, or, if promoted or appointed while embodied, from the date of promotion or appointment up to the date of disembodiment, when the local army rank would be converted into honorary army rank, which in the case of Militia Officers subsequently appointed to the Regular forces would lapse. It was further notified that Officers holding such honorary army rank and subsequently resigning their commissions in the Militia, would be shown under the alphabetical list of Officers retired from the army in the Quarterly Army List, and that the continuance of their names in that list would be subject to their sending a notification to the Secretary of State for War of their being alive on January 1st and July 1st of each year.

At a mess meeting held at Plymouth during May, it was decided that the sum of £11 16s., which had been collected for a small testimonial to Quartermaster-Sergeant Cooper on his retirement after nearly 21 years service with the regiment, should be expended on a clock to be presented to him later in the year.

On August 17th Gordon Calthorpe Landau was gazetted as Second Lieutenant; on the 31st, Colonel T. M. A. Horsford retired from the

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command of the regiment, after nearly 35 years service, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Hext. On his retirement he received the following letter from Major-General Sir A. E. Turner, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces :—

"War Office,
"*28th September*, 1901.

"Dear Colonel Horsford,—

"On your retirement from the Command of the Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery, I have much pleasure in conveying to you the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for the good services which you have rendered to the Militia Force.

"Yours faithfully,
"A. E. Turner,
"Major-General, I.G.A.F.

"Colonel T. M. A. Horsford,
"Bosvathick,
"Constantine,
"Penryn."

Second Lieutenants Sladen and Halford were attached to the Royal Garrison Artillery at Plymouth; the former never trained with the regiment, as he received a commission in the Regular Artillery before the next training.

Early in October, Captain Mainwaring was posted to No. 29 Company Western Royal Artillery, stationed at the Citadel, Plymouth. On October 17th, Lieutenant Magor, who had not attended the preliminary drill in 1900, was ordered to join at Plymouth for duty. As he had been present throughout the embodiment of over five months, and for another two months at the School of Instruction, where he obtained a certificate of proficiency, he was unable to spare the time at that period, and as the authorities insisted on his attendance, he resigned his commission.

On November 18th, Lieutenant-Colonel Hext proceeded to Falmouth for the purpose of proposing a scheme for the mobilization of the regiment. On December 19th, Second Lieutenant P. Rashleigh joined the Royal Garrison Artillery.

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CHAPTER XIV.

1902 TO 1906.

EARLY in January, 1902, Captain Mainwaring was in orders to proceed to Weymouth, but was finally posted back to No. 30 Company Western, which had now become No. 25 Company Royal
1902 Garrison Artillery, and was still stationed at Maker.

On March 17th the recruits assembled for preliminary drill at Falmouth, and on the 19th proceeded to Crownhill Fort, near Plymouth. Second Lieutenants G. C. Landau and Vincent Bromley were present for instruction, the latter having been gazetted to the regiment on February 5th. Until 1901 the preliminary drills had for many years been held at Falmouth, the men being billeted in the town. This arrangement was very inconvenient, and threw a great deal of extra work upon the Officers and non-commissioned officers in supervising the men and inspecting the billets, and it was practically impossible to keep any check on the men after ten o'clock at night.

Crownhill, as an inland fort, was not an ideal place for training coast defence artillery, but, although there were few facilities for gun drill, advantage was taken of the opportunity to train telephone, signalling, and other specialists.

Second Lieutenant Halford was called up to assist the Adjutant on April 5th. On April 24th the band of the regiment played at the Royal Artillery mess, the Citadel, Plymouth, and on the 29th the recruits were inspected by the Honorary Colonel, Sir Colman B. Rashleigh. On May 1st the men were moved from Crownhill to Falmouth, where they went into camp on the Hornwork. Captain Mainwaring, Instructor of Artillery, joined for duty on May 5th, and Captain Thompson on the 12th. The regiment trained at Falmouth from May 19th to June 28th, all the Officers being present, except Captain

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Bedford and Lieutenant Butler, who were still serving in South Africa. In the absence of the former, Second Lieutenant Halford was temporarily placed in command of No. 1 Company. Second Lieutenant S. Bramley-Moore joined the Royal Miners on May 21st, but resigned his commission before the next training. During this training the regiment was for the first time prepared as a self-contained unit to man all the forts at Falmouth under war conditions, finding complete detachments for the guns, signallers, telephonists, range-finding specialists and reserves. By a new regulation the establishment of paid specialists was fixed at six gun-layers and three range-finders per company. An extra annual bounty of 30s. was granted to all Militia sergeants who had previously served in the Regular forces and had been discharged therefrom as non-commissioned officers. Any Militiaman who attended and qualified at an authorized course of instruction was allowed a special bounty of £1 on the termination of such course. On May 27th the forts were manned, and the regiment inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, C.R.G.A., Falmouth. On the following night the forts were again manned to repel (with blank ammunition) an attack by the Royal Naval torpedo flotilla from Devonport, the various detachments sleeping on their guns. On June 16th and 17th the annual inspection by the C.R.A. Western District took place. The usual ceremonial and marching drill, which were the principal features of inspections in previous years, were entirely eliminated, and the regiment was inspected on the guns with full manning detail. On the 16th No. 4 Company manned St. Anthony Fort and fired a series of rounds with live shell; No. 1 Company manned St. Mawes Battery and fired ten rounds of blank ammunition and a series of plugged shell at a towed target. On the 17th, Pendennis Castle was manned by Nos. 2 and 3 Companies. In the morning No. 3 Company fired two series, one with live shell and one with Palliser shot; and in the afternoon No. 2 Company fired a series with plugged shell from Crab Quay Battery. Five series in all were fired by each company during the training, and the annual prize competition was won by No. 1 Company, with a total figure of merit of ·427; average figure ·085. This figure of merit was a recent innovation, and was

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found by dividing the hits per gun per minute obtained by the number of hits per gun per minute possible, less certain penal deductions which might be inflicted by the umpires. As a rule the firing of the Royal Miners was fairly accurate, but want of sufficient practice, especially in the case of the specialists and some of the Officers, caused a great loss of time.

On June 4th R. T. K. Hodge and E. S. Halford were promoted Lieutenants. On June 10th the death of S. J. H. Butler, from enteric fever, while serving in South Africa with No. 53 Battery Royal Field Artillery, was notified in orders, and the Officers of the regiment wore mourning for seven days. On June 24th, at a special mess meeting, it was resolved that a brass monumental tablet should be erected to his memory in Falmouth Parish Church. Thursday, June 26th, being the day fixed for the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII, extra messing at the following rates of allowance was ordered to be given on that day: for each warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and man in the permanent garrison, 1s. 6d.; for each woman, 1s.; and for each child, 6d.; for each non-commissioned officer and man in the Militia, 6d., to be taken up in the messing accounts; and a pint of beer for each man to be served at dinner time.

The Royal Miners having had the honour of being ordered to detail a party to take part in the Coronation, the following were selected and marched to the railway station:—Captain and Honorary Major R. Nowell-Usticke, Captain R. H. Thompson, Lieutenant E. S. Halford, Second Lieutenant V. Bromley, Sergeant-Major S. C. Hallett, Sergeant-Instructor of Gunnery G. Kerrison, Sergeants J. C. Medlin and J. Glover, and 92 rank and file. But before they had entrained, owing to the unfortunate illness of His Majesty, the following order was received from headquarters, by telegraph:—"All military ceremonial connected with the Coronation, both in London and the Provinces, has been definitely abandoned. Please cause this to be as widely known as possible."

During this training the Officers' mess was held in the new barracks, which had been built on the site of the old Officers' quarters, but were not yet occupied by a garrison artillery company. The Officers gave a water picnic up the river Fal to Tregothnan.

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On the completion of the training Major Jamieson rejoined at Bodmin, where he remained until December, as Major Commanding the Depôt of the D.C.L.I.; Captain Bealey rejoined at Plymouth as I.R.F. Western District, and Captain Mainwaring returned to No. 25 Company R.G.A., at Maker, until November 20th, 1902. Lieutenant R. T. K. Hodge joined the Royal Garrison Regiment on September 17th, 1902; he was afterwards posted to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. At the end of the year No. 105 Company Royal Garrison Artillery arrived at Falmouth, and entered into occupation of the new barracks there.

On January 10th, 1903, Regimental Sergeant-Major Hallett retired from the army, and Mr. W. French was appointed in his place. Sergeant-Instructor Kerrison left the regiment, on promotion, and was

1903 succeeded by Sergeant-Instructor Chayter. The recruits assembled for preliminary drill at Falmouth on March 2nd, and on the following day proceeded to Fort Staddon, at Plymouth. Captain Bedford and Second Lieutenant Landau were called up to assist the Adjutant, and Second Lieutenant Richard Daniel Tuohy, who had been gazetted to the regiment on September 3rd, 1902, was present for instruction. On March 4th seven men from each company and two non-commissioned officers were stationed at Drake's Island. On the 25th the recruits were inspected in drill order by the C.R.A. Western District, and on April 2nd by Colonel Hext.

By War Office Letter, dated March 21st, 1903, with a view to preventing the enlistment into the Regular army and the Militia of undesirable characters, the following instructions were issued: (1) No man was to be accepted for any branch of the Regular army or Militia who could not produce a satisfactory reference as to his character and antecedents; and the Recruiting Officer was to satisfy himself that the candidate was in every respect a suitable man for enlistment. (2) In case of recruits joining the army from the Militia, the usual steps were to be taken to obtain their character whilst in the Militia. (3) In order that desirable men should not be lost to the army whilst enquiry was being made as to their character, recruits might be attested,

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but would not be finally approved until a satisfactory character was forthcoming.

On April 14th Second Lieutenant Alfred Cecil Craven Adam, who had been gazetted to the regiment on April 4th, joined at Fort Staddon for instruction. Captain Mainwaring joined for duty, as Instructor of Artillery, on April 20th ; on the 27th the recruits proceeded to Falmouth by train, where they went into camp, and on the 29th Lieutenant Halford, having joined for duty at his own request, was taken on the strength, without pay, until May 4th, on which day the regiment assembled for training. Captain Bealey did not train with the regiment this year, but was present at Falmouth as I.R.F.W.D. from May 11th to the 25th. As he was not available for duty, Lieutenant Halford was temporarily placed in command of No. 3 Company. On May 4th the death of Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles B. Graves-Sawle, Bart., who retired from the regiment 21 years previously, was notified in orders. On May 9th G. C. Landau and V. Bromley were promoted Lieutenants. The regiment was inspected in drill order on May 7th by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., commanding the Second Army Corps, and on the 15th and 16th by Major-General F. G. Slade, C.B., Inspector-General Royal Garrison Artillery. On the 15th they were inspected on the guns at a night manning, and on the 16th Pendennis Castle and Crab Quay were manned and two series of plugged shell fired. On June 2nd the Commander-in-Chief, Field - Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., visited Falmouth and inspected the regiment in the camp. He was met at the railway station by a guard of honour under Captain Bedford and Lieutenant Halford, consisting of one company sergeant-major, one permanent staff-sergeant, two Militia sergeants, 46 rank and file, and the regimental band—all in review order.

The forts were manned all night on June 9th, in conjunction with the Falmouth Division Royal Engineers, full manning detail for the guns in two reliefs being found by the Royal Miners. On June 11th the regiment was inspected in drill order by Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Craig, C.R.G.A., Falmouth. In the afternoon the memorial brass in memory of the late Lieutenant S. J. H. Butler was dedicated at a

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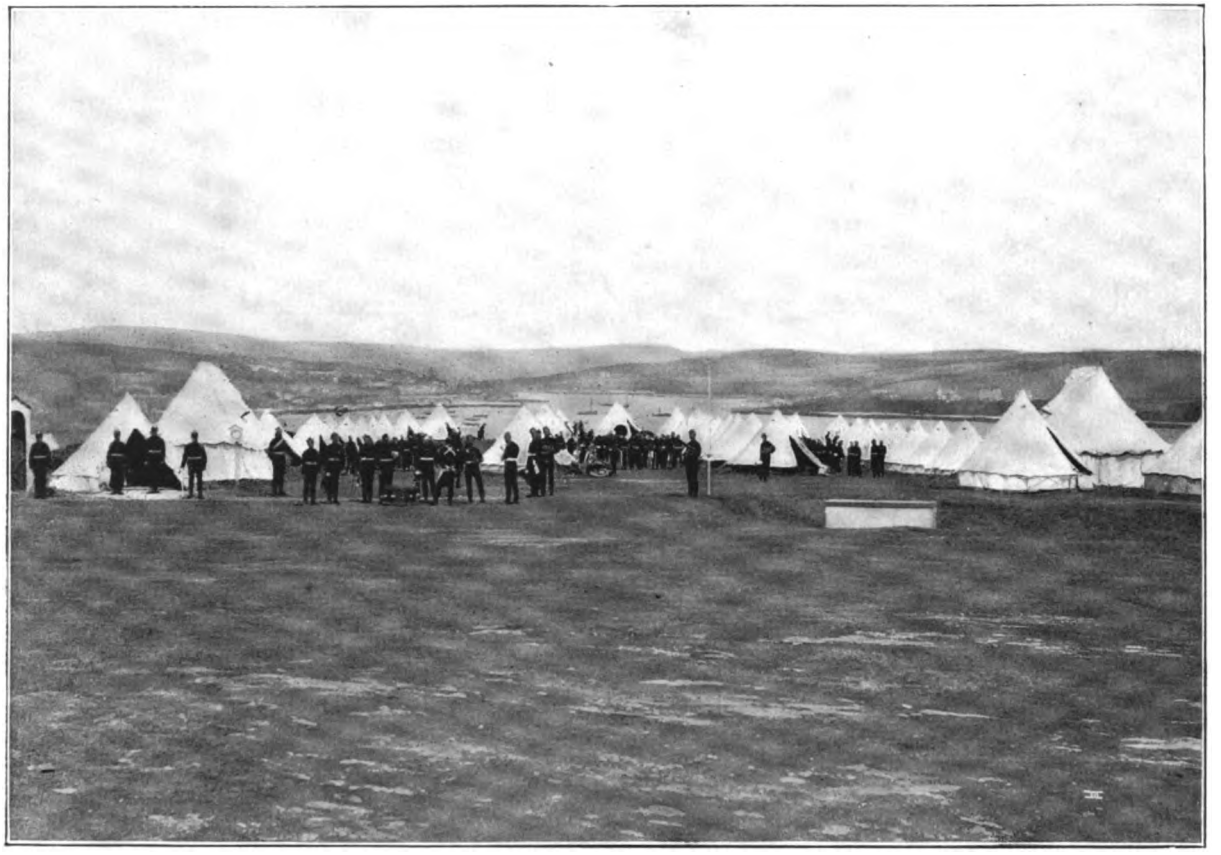
1903.



CAMP ON THE HORNWORK, FALMOUTH.

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short service in Falmouth Parish Church, at which all the Officers were present.

The annual prize-firing competition was won this year by No. 3 Company, with an average figure of merit for four series of ·215, No. 1 Company was second with ·149.

The training came to an end June 13th, when the following detail for dismissal appeared in orders :—

5 a.m.—Reveille. Four Militia reserve men, or re-engaged men, per company will parade for picquet under the regimental police-sergeant. Beds will be emptied, paillasses, pillow-cases and blankets will be handed over to the quartermaster-sergeant, and the camp struck as far as possible.

7 a.m.—Breakfast up.

7.30 a.m.—Finish striking camp and handing over.

8 a.m.—One non-commissioned officer and three gunners per company for fatigues at Officers' mess.

After the camp has been properly cleaned the companies will march to the Castle, receive their plain clothes, change in the Castle, return their regimental clothing, and march back to camp.

As soon as Officers commanding companies have satisfied themselves that the work has been properly done, they will instruct their company sergeant-majors to report to the regimental sergeant-major when the canteen will be opened to permit each non-commissioned officer and man, on presentation of a check from his Company Officer showing that he has been settled with, to purchase one pint of beer.

The regimental police will remain on duty and assist the permanent staff in preventing the men from leaving camp.

The picquet will be relieved and the guard dismounted when ordered.

12.40 p.m.—Parade in camp, and march to station and form up in column for entraining. Band and police to go by a later train.

The men were marched away in their civilian clothes, the Officers, permanent staff and band being in uniform. When in the train each man was handed a packet containing the balance due to him at the

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end of the training, which had been sealed in his presence the previous day by his Company Commanding Officer.

During this training the Officers' mess was held in a temporary mess hut which had been erected on the Hornwork. At a mess meeting held on May 19th it was resolved to have a regimental "At Home" each Friday, at the Tin Hut on the Castle Drive, where the band would play; also that a permanent mess hut should be built according to plans presented to the meeting, the cost of the building to be defrayed by the £400 which had been placed on deposit with the Devon and Cornwall Bank on February 21st, 1902. The new mess hut was completed in time for the next training; it stood on the Hornwork, facing St. Mawes Castle and overlooking the mouth of the River Fal.

Captain Mainwaring was attached to the Northumberland Artillery Militia regiment, at Portsmouth, as Gunnery Instructor, during the month of July in this year. He was also attached to No. 16 Company R.G.A. during their annual course of instruction in August.

On August 26th Captain T. R. Phillips, on the completion of five years service with the regiment, relinquished his appointment, and was presented by the Officers with a silver cigar-case. Captain E. W. Comyn, R.G.A., was appointed in his place. Before the next training E. S. Halford was posted to the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Under the new Militia Regulations, Officers desiring to qualify for promotion had to attend at a School of Instruction or be attached to a Regular company during its annual course and receive a certificate of proficiency, instead of going before a Board of Officers, as had been the custom hitherto. Instructors of Artillery were obliged to requalify every second year if they wished to retain their appointment, and all Artillery Militia Officers were compelled to attend for a course of instruction every third year, and were permitted to attend annually. Captain Mainwaring attended at the School of Instruction, Plymouth, during February, 1904, and requalified as Instructor of Artillery.

1904

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1903.

Lieut. Landau. Lieut. Bromley. Capt. Bedford. C. Bullmore.
Capt. Usticke. Lieut. Halford. Capt. Thompson. Lieut. Tuohy. Lieut. Adam.
Capt. Phillips. Colonel Hext. Lieut.-Col. Jamieson. Capt. Mainwaring.

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Orfeur Cavenagh was gazetted to the regiment as Second Lieutenant on February 3rd. On the 23rd the permanent staff proceeded from Falmouth to Fort Bovisand, Plymouth, to prepare for the preliminary drill. The recruits assembled at Bovisand on the 29th, Captain Bedford being called up to assist the Adjutant, and Second Lieutenant Cavenagh being present for instruction. On March 18th the recruits were moved to Fort Picklecombe, and on the 19th Second Lieutenant Harold William Markwick joined for duty, having been gazetted to the regiment on that date. On March 28th Colonel Hext inspected the recruits, and on the 31st Lieutenant G. C. Landau was called up to assist the Adjutant.

On April 18th Captain Mainwaring joined for duty, and on the 29th the recruits proceeded to Falmouth by sea and went under canvas there.

R. D. Tuohy and C. A. C. Adam were promoted Lieutenants on May 2nd, on which date the regiment assembled for training. As the new mess hut was not quite ready the Officers of the Royal Miners were very kindly made honorary members of the Royal Artillery mess at Falmouth, and had their meals there until May 5th. In recognition of this courtesy the Officers of the Royal Miners presented a silver-mounted cigar-box to the Royal Artillery mess. On the first day of the training the recruits and all the old hands who had attended any portion of the preliminary drill were inspected by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., commanding the Second Army Corps.

The introduction at Falmouth this year of an aiming rifle, with a calibre of one inch, which was fixed inside the guns, enabled the Officers and specialists to have much more practice at actual fire discipline and shooting during the training. On May 20th four gun-layers from each company competed for a prize given by the Instructor of Artillery, each man being allowed 20 rounds of one-inch ammunition. The competition was won by No. 2 Company with an average figure of merit of ·560, No. 1 Company being second with ·398, No. 3 obtaining ·240, and No. 4, ·218. As will be seen from the undermentioned figures,

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the winning company would have had a much higher figure but for the almost total failure of one man :—

No. 2 Company.

Corporal Palmer ..	..	Hits	14	..	Figure of merit	·718
Gunner Knight ..	..	,,	1	..	,, ,,	·060
Gunner Smith ..	..	,,	14	..	,, ,,	·602
Gunner Thompson	..	,,	15	..	,, ,,	·860
						2·240

$$\frac{2\cdot240}{4} = \cdot560$$

There were several night-mannings during this training, and on June 3rd the companies manned the works to which they had been allotted on mobilization for the purpose of testing by day and by night the arrangements made for examining all vessels entering the harbour in time of war. On June 6th the regiment was inspected by Major-General Slade, C.B., I.G.R.G.A. Each company fired a series from St. Mawes' Battery at a winding-in target with a speed of 20 knots per hour.

The Service prize-firing competition this year was won by No. 2 Company with a figure of merit of ·370, No. 4 Company being second with ·282. Only two series were counted in this competition, and the figures of merit of the different companies for the entire practice were as follow :—No. 4, ·381 ; No. 2, ·306 ; No. 3, ·231 ; No. 1, ·149.

On June 4th, 1904, V. Bromley was posted to the Essex Regiment.

The regiment was inspected in drill order on June 9th by the C.R.G.A., Falmouth, and the training came to an end on June 11th.

Captain Mainwaring was again attached as Gunnery Instructor to the Northumberland Artillery, and attended at Berwick-on-Tweed for 14 days preliminary instruction and for the six weeks training at Southsea Castle during July and August.

On November 2nd, 1904, Captain Mainwaring was presented by his brother Officers, on his marriage, with a handsome silver salver, suitably inscribed.

On January 28th, 1905, Orfeur Cavenagh was promoted Lieutenant. On March 1st the permanent staff left Falmouth for Plymouth to make

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arrangements for the preliminary drill; on the 6th the recruits
1905 assembled at Fort Picklecombe, Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Cavenagh being called up for duty. Captain Mainwaring attended at the School of Instruction, Plymouth, during March, and requalified as Instructor of Artillery, obtaining first place in the class. During April he joined at Fort Picklecombe for duty without pay until the 24th, on which date he was taken on the strength of the regiment. On April 12th the recruits were inspected by Colonel Hext, and on the 19th Second Lieutenant Markwick joined for the remainder of the preliminary drill. On April 28th the recruits proceeded to Falmouth by train and went into camp.

On May 8th the regiment assembled for training, all the Officers being present, except Captain Bealey, who was absent on medical certificate. Captain Bealey retired before the next training and was granted the honorary rank of Major.

At a mess meeting held on the first day of the training it was decided to have regimental "At Homes" at the mess hut on Fridays, May 19th and 26th. The following letter was read from Colonel Craig, C.R.G.A., Falmouth, to the Mess President:—

"Falmouth,
"*July 17th.*

"My Dear Jamieson,—

"I write to thank you and the rest of the Royal Miners on behalf of the Officers R.A., Falmouth, for your most handsome present. I have just seen the cigar-box, and it will be a most valuable addition to our mess; and it will be noted in the records of the mess—which are just started, but I hope may long survive, as being the first regimental gift to the R.A. mess, and that for it they are indebted to the Royal Miners.

"If Mr. Arnold-Forster's ideas were to be carried out in their entirety—not as modified in his speech in Parliament—it is hard to say what the future of the Militia may be. But in any case the R.A., Falmouth, hope that they may long have the Royal Miners as their comrades; and this gift will be a standing memento of our mutual *camaraderie.*

"Yours very truly,

"J. F. Craig."

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"Yours very truly,

"J. F. Craig."

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A special mess meeting was held on May 12th to consider the probable effect on the mess should Mr. Forster's proposals be carried out. These proposals, which apparently aimed at bringing the Militia more closely into line with the Regular Forces, were carefully considered, and as a precautionary measure it was resolved to transfer the whole of the mess plate into the hands of trustees, to be held by them for the benefit of the mess so long as the regiment should continue to exist as an independent and integral Stannary Regiment or unit; or should the regiment be disbanded or merged in some other unit or otherwise cease to exist, then for the benefit of such other military mess as in the opinion of the then members of the mess should most nearly carry on the work and traditions of the regiment; but if there were no such other military mess, then upon trust for the persons who should be members of the Officers' mess of the said regiment, at the time the said regiment might cease to exist, including any past members then living who, in the opinion of the members of the mess, should share therein absolutely.

The forts were manned by night on May 16th and 30th, and by day on the 19th and 31st as on mobilization, and the regiment was inspected on the guns by the C.R.G.A., Falmouth. Colonel Craig also inspected the regiment in drill order on June 1st. No. 4 Company won the Service prize-firing competition with a figure of merit of ·390, No. 2 Company being second with ·355. On May 24th H. W. Markwick was promoted Lieutenant. The training came to an end on June 3rd. During this training it was decided that for the future Officers should pay their share for entertaining mess guests in proportion to their daily pay, instead of equally, as had been the custom hitherto. Lieutenants Adam and Cavenagh were attached for duty to the Sligo Militia Artillery from June 5th to July 1st, and Lieutenant Markwick was attached to the Cork Artillery from June 5th to July 3rd, and to the Tipperary Artillery from July 4th to August 7th, 1905.

Lieutenant R. D. Tuohy left the Royal Miners to join the Royal Garrison Artillery before the next training.

During the month of March, 1906, Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel H. Young-Jamieson, Captain and Honorary Major R. Nowell-

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1906.

Lieut. Cavenagh. Lieut. Hornsby.
Lieut. Adam. Lieut. Landau. Colonel Hext. Lieut. Butler. Lieut. Markwick.
Capt. Bedford. Lieut.-Col. Jamieson. Capt. Usticke. Capt. Mainwaring. Major Comyn. Capt. Thompson.

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1906 Usticke, Captain R. H. Thompson, and Captain J. G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring attended at the School of Instruction, Plymouth, for the purpose of qualifying for promotion; they all qualified, with the exception of Major Usticke, Captain Mainwaring obtaining an average of 91 per cent. of marks. The recruits assembled for preliminary drill on March 5th at Fort Picklecombe, Captain Bedford and Lieutenant Cavenagh being called up to assist the Adjutant, and Second Lieutenants W. H. V. Butler and H. F. P. Hornsby, who had been gazetted to the regiment since the last training, being present for instruction. Captain Mainwaring joined for duty as Instructor of Artillery on April 23rd.

At a mess meeting held during the preliminary drill it was resolved that for the future the catering for the mess should be managed by the Mess Committee, instead of employing a caterer, and the Mess President; Captains Bedford and Mainwaring were elected as a sub-committee to make the necessary arrangements. This new scheme proved entirely successful, both financially and otherwise. For 19 years the catering had cost each Officer 7s. 6d. a day, and various attempts to reduce this amount had proved unsatisfactory. Under the new arrangement the daily cost averaged just under 3s. 8d. for the last three trainings of the regiment, which for that period represented an average saving to each officer of nearly £13.

On April 27th the recruits proceeded by sea to Falmouth, where they went into camp. On May 7th the regiment assembled for training, the following Officers being present :—Colonel F. J. Hext in command; Major H. J. Young-Jamieson, Captain W. G. Bedford and Lieutenant O. Cavenagh with No. 1 Company; Captain R. Nowell-Usticke and Lieutenant A. C. C. Adam with No. 2 Company; Lieutenants G. C. Landau and H. W. Markwick with No. 3 Company; Captain R. H. Thompson and Second Lieutenants W. H. V. Butler and H. F. P. Hornsby with No. 4 Company; Major E. W. Comyn, R.G.A., Adjutant; and Captain J. G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, Instructor of Artillery.

During this training the forts were manned by night on May 14th and 17th, and on the 24th by day and by night for the inspection of Major-General J. C. Dalton, I.G.R.G.A.; Colonel Craig, C.R.G.A.,

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Falmouth, inspected the regiment in marching order on May 30th, and the men were dismissed from training on June 2nd.

Captain Comyn, having been promoted Major in the Royal Garrison Artillery on April 11th, continued to act as Adjutant until July 2nd, when he was succeeded by Captain and Brevet-Major R. S. de Winton, R.G.A. He was presented by the Officers, on leaving the regiment, with a silver cigar-case.

Lieutenants Adam and Cavenagh were attached from the 4th to the 30th of June to the 3rd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment during their annual training. During July they attended with Captain Bedford at the School of Instruction, Plymouth, where they all qualified for promotion.

On August 15th H. W. Markwick was gazetted to the Connaught Rangers, and on October 6th Colonel Hext, on completion of five years in Command of the regiment, retired. Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Young-Jamieson, being promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, succeeded him in the Command. On October 7th Captain and Honorary Major R. M. Nowell-Usticke was provisionally promoted Major, subject to his passing the necessary examination. On December 5th W. H. V. Butler was promoted Lieutenant.

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CHAPTER XV.

THE EXTINCTION OF THE MILITIA—1907 TO 1909.

IN 1907 the Royal Miners regiment was still nominally part of the Royal Garrison Artillery, but it was understood that, after the reorganization of the land forces of the country, it would

1907 be turned into Field Artillery.

On March 4th the last preliminary drill of the regiment began. Seventy-one recruits and 27 trained men assembled at Falmouth, 37 recruits were discharged as medically unfit, and the remainder were quartered in barracks during the temporary absence of the Garrison Artillery company. Lieutenant Cavenagh and Second Lieutenant Hornsby were called up to assist the Adjutant. In consequence of a recent army order, all coast-defence drills were discontinued, and the recruits were trained in carbine and marching drill, musketry, signalling, and route marching. Towards the end of the preliminary drill two 4·7-inch guns, on travelling carriages, arrived at Falmouth for the use of the regiment. On March 15th A. G. F. Ramsden was gazetted to the Royal Miners as Second Lieutenant, and joined for instruction. On the 27th the recruits were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Young-Jamieson. On April 20th the recruits vacated the barracks and went into camp on the Hornwork.

The regiment assembled for training on May 6th, all the Officers being present. On the 16th it was inspected by Major-General Sir J. Leach, G.O.C. Plymouth coast defences. It was formed up in column of companies, in service dress without arms, and the following drills were afterwards carried out: No. 1 Company, marching drill; No. 2, physical drill; No. 3, carbine exercises; and No. 4, semaphore signalling; while two detachments from the recruits, and trained layers, under the Instructor of Artillery, were inspected at gun drill and

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range-finding on the 4·7-inch guns. A similar inspection was held on May 21st by Colonel Craig, Officer Commanding Militia and Volunteer Artillery. On the 23rd the regiment proceeded for a route march through the parish of Budock, and on the 25th the training came to an end. At a mess meeting held during the training Captain Mainwaring was appointed Mess President, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Colonel Jamieson for the invaluable services rendered by him for many years as President of the Mess. A dance was given by the Officers in the Polytechnic Hall on May 21st; the annual sports were held as usual, and the band played on Thursdays at the mess hut, tea being provided for any friends of the Officers who attended. A special mess meeting was held on May 24th, when, after discussion, it was unanimously resolved that, should the scheme of army reform proposed by His Majesty's Government, and then being discussed in Parliament, result in the regiment being disbanded, or merged, or otherwise ceasing to exist, such event to be decided in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated September 25th, 1905—the mess plate should be divided among the then members of the mess on the following basis: (1) Each member of the mess at the time of the distribution who had been a member for 10 years should be entitled to select as a souvenir any one article of plate. (2) Each then member of the mess who had made a presentation to the mess should be entitled to the return of the same. (3) Each ex-Commanding Officer of the regiment should receive as a souvenir such portion of the mess property as might thereafter be decided. (4) The remainder of the plate, having been valued by a competent valuator, should be divided into lots as nearly as possible of equal value, and such lots should be drawn for by or on behalf of each member of the mess at the time of the distribution. (5) In the event of such distribution each Officer should sign a receipt for any plate that he might receive, pledging himself or his representatives to return the same to the Trustees under the aforesaid Deed should the regiment be re-formed in accordance with the terms mentioned in the said Deed at any time within the space of 20 years from the date of the said distribution. On July 6th Lieutenant-Colonel Jamieson was granted the honorary rank of Colonel. The Honorary Colonel

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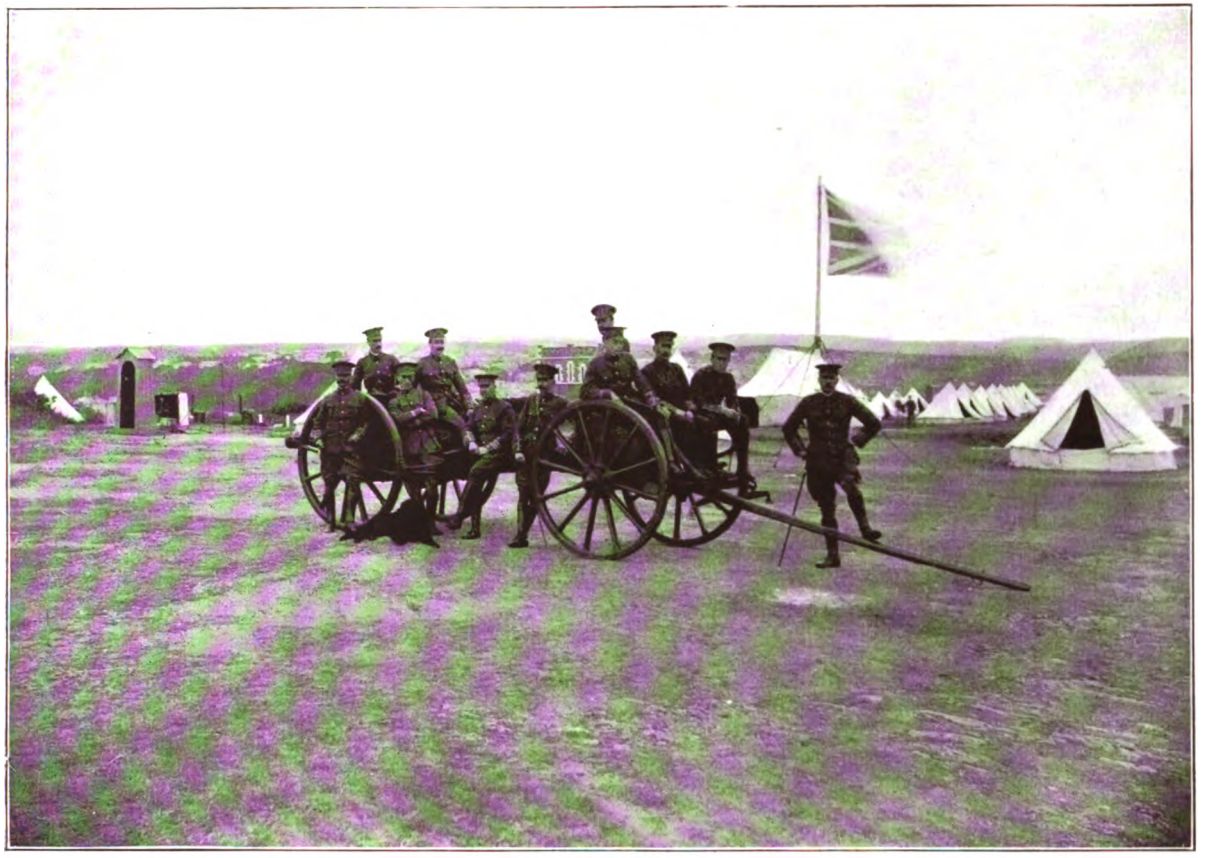
1908.



Lieut. Butler.

Capt. Thompson. Capt. Mallock. Lieut. Ramsden. Capt. Mainwaring. Lieut. Petherick.

Major Usticke. Capt. Bedford. Colonel Jamieson. Lieut. Landau. Major de Winton.

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of the Regiment, Sir Colman B. Rashleigh, Bart., died about the end of October, 1907. On December 4th Charles H. Mallock, late Captain in the Royal Field Artillery, was gazetted to the Royal Miners, and on the 11th H. F. P. Hornsby was posted to the East Surrey Regiment.

The Territorial and Reserve Forces Act was passed in 1907, and brought about the abolition of the voluntary Regular Militia, as reorganized in 1852, and although the liability to serve in the general Militia remained as before, yet, as it left no force in existence to which the provisions of the Militia Ballot Act could be applied, it seems probable that it extinguished the Militia in every shape and form, and that it can only be revived by further legislation.

On May 1st, 1908, Lieutenant A. C. C. Adam was accidentally killed in a tramway accident at Bournemouth. There was no preliminary drill for the Royal Miners this year, as recruiting had been stopped.

1908

The last training of the regiment began on June 1st, when the men assembled at Falmouth. The following Officers were present :—Colonel Jamieson; Major Usticke; Captains Bedford, Thompson, Mainwaring, and Mallock; Lieutenants Landau and Butler; Second Lieutenants Ramsden and Petherick—the latter having been gazetted to the regiment since the last training; and the Adjutant Major de Winton. Lieutenant Cavenagh was absent, on leave, in Canada. The regiment was trained in Field Artillery and ammunition column work, and was inspected on June 17th by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Boulay, O.C.M. and V.A., Falmouth. On the 18th it proceeded by route march, *via* Falmouth Union and Penryn, and back through Falmouth, which was the last time the Royal Miners were seen as a regiment. On the 19th all the Officers, with the exception of Major Usticke and Lieutenant Landau, and most of the non-commissioned officers and men transferred to the Royal Field Reserve Artillery; and on June 20th, 1908, the Cornwall and Devon Miners Royal Garrison Artillery Militia was dismissed from training for the last time. On June 21st Captain W. G. Bedford was promoted Major, and before the end of the year Lieutenant W. H. V. Butler was posted to the Royal Field Artillery.

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Shortly after this training the mess hut on the Hornwork was broken into by two drunken gunners of No. 105 Company R.G.A. They managed to set fire to it, and the whole place, with the mess furniture, pictures, china and glass, was entirely destroyed. The gunners got away unobserved, but one of them related the whole episode in his sleep, waking up the non-commissioned officer in charge of his barrack-room by his outcry. They were both afterwards tried, and convicted of burglary and arson. Luckily the mess plate and most of the regimental records had been removed for safe custody.

It was apparently the intention of His Majesty's Government to keep on the regiment (with others) as Royal Field Reserve Artillery, and regulations were drawn up and issued for their governance.

1909 A training was arranged for the Royal Miners, at Exeter, in 1909; but after various alterations in date it was finally abandoned, and by a Special Army Order, dated March 16th, 1909, units of the Royal Field Reserve Artillery were done away with.

By a War Office Letter, dated March 27th, 1909, it was intimated that property belonging to the Officers' messes of the Royal Field Reserve Artillery on April 1st, 1909, could be disposed of under arrangements to be made by the unit; that the credit balance of the band fund and the band instruments might be regarded as the property of the Officers; and that any regimental funds or property held under Trust Deeds must be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the Trust.

At this time the following Officers were still connected with the Royal Miners:—Colonel Jamieson; Major Bedford; Captains Thompson, Mainwaring and Mallock; and Lieutenants Cavenagh, Ramsden and Petherick. The two former, with Captain Mainwaring, were posted to the General Reserve of Officers, the others remained in the Special Reserve of the Royal Field Artillery, but resigned their commissions shortly afterwards. Major Bedford was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on joining the Reserve.

On June 15th a mess meeting was held at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, all the members being present or represented by proxy, except Lieutenant Ramsden, who was away in Ceylon. The Mess President

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produced and read authorities, from all the Trustees under the Deed of Settlement of the mess plate, to call a meeting in terms of the said Deed; also the notice convening this meeting, and the above-mentioned War Office Letter. It was unanimously decided that occasion had arisen as laid down in the Indenture of Settlement for the disposition of the mess plate of the regiment, and that it should be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the resolution carried on May 24th, 1907, with certain slight modifications. Major Bedford and Captain Mainwaring were appointed on a sub-committee to make all necessary arrangements for distributing the plate, and it was resolved that a history of the regiment be written and copies thereof distributed to every surviving Officer of the Royal Miners past and present.

The Minutes of this meeting are the last of the official records of the Stannaries Regiment of Cornwall and Devon, and at the present time it seems improbable that the miners will ever have a regiment of their own again. Times have changed; there are now comparatively few tin miners in the two counties, and the need for defence in this country has shifted from the South and West to the East, and the coasts of Cornwall are less likely to be attacked.

It seems a pity that the old Militia, with its history of over a thousand years, should be done away with. The voluntary Militia attracted types, both of Officers and men, that are unlikely to join the Territorial force, and who could be embodied without seriously affecting their civil occupations; many of the men were, no doubt, old soldiers, but they had learnt their work, and they had learnt discipline, they were good fighting men, and most of them were certainly fit for any service at home or abroad. With the ballot in reserve, if properly worked, the Militia would have ensured a sufficient number of trained men for home defence, which as yet have not been obtained under the reorganisation. The Militia system has proved its value in many times of stress, while the Territorial system has yet to be proved under conditions of war. So far as the Royal Miners are concerned, all those who knew the old regiment will regret its passing away. If every Militia unit was as well worth its cost to the country, then the country could ill afford to lose the Militia forces.

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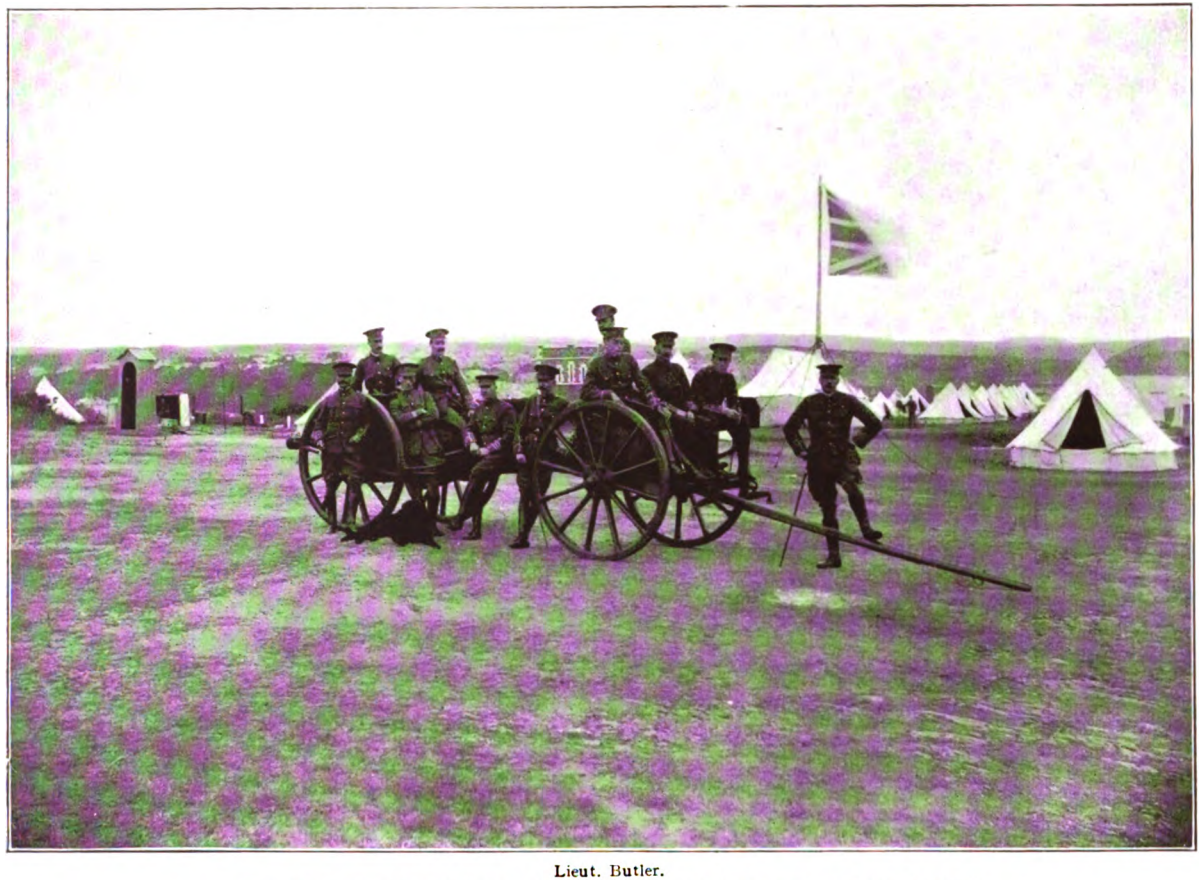

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APPENDIX "A."

LIST OF MILITIA REGIMENTS, IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE IN PURSUANCE OF BALLOT, AT ST. JAMES' PALACE, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1833.

The 47 Militia Regiments raised before the Peace of 1763.

No.		No.	
1.	3rd West York.	25.	South Devon.
2.	Huntingdon.	26.	Leicestershire.
3.	Durham.	27.	Northumberland.
4.	Rutland.	28.	Pembroke
5.	1st West York.	29.	South Lincoln.
6.	Cheshire.	30.	Hertford.
7.	Berkshire.	31.	Monmouth and Brecon.
8.	North Lincoln.	32.	Flint.
9.	Cumberland.	33.	Wiltshire.
10.	West Suffolk.	34.	East Suffolk.
11.	2nd Surrey.	35.	Buckingham.
12.	East York.	36.	Warwick.
13.	North Hants.	37.	West Kent.
14.	East Essex.	38.	Cornwall.
15.	North Devon.	39.	West Norfolk.
16.	1st Somerset.	40.	East Norfolk.
17.	Westmoreland.	41.	East Devon.
18.	Bedford.	42.	Dorset.
19.	West Essex.	43.	South Hants.
20.	1st Surrey.	44.	Glamorganshire.
21.	2nd West York.	45.	1st Lancashire.
22.	North York.	46.	Denbigh.
23.	South Gloucester.	47.	2nd Somerset.
24.	Carmarthen.		

The 22 Militia Regiments raised between the Peace of 1763 *and the Peace of* 1783.

No.		No.	
48.	Northampton.	59.	Nottingham.
49.	East Kent.	60.	Merioneth.
50.	Radnor.	61.	Anglesea.
51.	Oxford.	62.	Derbyshire.
52.	Hertford.	63.	Isle of Wight.
53.	Sussex.	64.	Cardiganshire.
54.	Shropshire.	65.	East Middlesex.
55.	Westminster.	66.	Stafford.
56.	Carnarvonshire.	67.	Worcester.
57.	Montgomery.	68.	Cambridgeshire.
58.	West Middlesex.	69.	North Gloucester.

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The 60 Militia Regiments raised for the Revolutionary War.

No.	
70.	Carlow.
71.	Fermanagh.
72.	Kircudbright and Wigton.
73.	Berwick, Haddington, Linlithgow and Peebles.
74.	Lanarkshire.
75.	Armagh.
76.	Inverness, Banff, Elgin and Nairn.
77.	North Down.
78.	Fife.
79.	Antrim.
80.	Tyrone.
81.	Dumfries, Roxburgh and Selkirk.
82.	South Mayo.
83.	2nd Tower Hamlets.
84.	Tipperary.
85.	Longford.
86.	Perth.
87.	South Cork.
88.	Kildare.
89.	Aberdeen.
90.	Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan and Kinross.
91.	Galway.
92.	Wicklow.
93.	Roscommon.
94.	Clare.
95.	Londonderry.
96.	Ross, Caithness, Sutherland and Cromarty.
97.	1st Tower Hamlets.
98.	King's County.
99.	Wexford.
100.	Dublin City.
101.	Cavan.
102.	Donegal.
103.	Limerick City.
104.	Queen's County.
105.	Forfar and Kincardine.
106.	London.
107.	Kerry.
108.	Louth.
109.	Dublin County.
110.	Cork City.
111.	Leitrim.
112.	South Down.
113.	2nd Lancashire.
114.	Westmeath.
115.	Ayr.
116.	North Cork.
117.	Argyle and Bute.
118.	Cornwall and Devon Miners.
119.	Meath.
120.	North Mayo.
121.	Monaghan.
122.	
123.	Limerick County.
124.	Sligo.
125.	3rd Lancashire.
126.	Edinburgh County and City.
127.	Kilkenny.
128.	Waterford.
129.	Renfrew.

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APPENDIX "B."

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE ROYAL CORNWALL AND DEVON MINERS REGIMENT FROM 1798 TO 1908.

* *Officers who served in the Embodiments of* 1798 *and* 1803.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Morshead, Sir John, Bart.	—	—	—	—	—	Lord Warden of the Stannaries. M.P. Colonel, July 20, 1798; retired 1802.
Lemon, John*	—	—	—	—	1798. July 20	Lieut.-Colonel Commandant July 13, 1802.* Lieut.-Colonel [retired], Royal Horse Guards. M.P., Saltash, 1786; Truro, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807 and 1812. One of the Lords of the Admiralty. Died 1814.
Lawrence, Humphrey ..	—	—	—	1798. July 20	—	
Tyrwhitt, Thomas.. ..	—	—	—	1799. Oct. 3 ..	—	Afterwards Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Kt., Lord Warden of the Stannaries 1803.
Hickens, Richard	—	—	1798. July 22	—	—	
Hext, Francis	—	—	Do.	—	—	
Jacka, F. H.	—	—	Do.	—	—	
Kelly, Arthur	—	—	Do.	—	—	
Dickinson, W. C.* ..	—	—	Do.	—	—	
Morshead, F. J.	—	—	1803. Jan. 7*	—	—	
Hext, Samuel	—	—	1799. Dec. 6 .. Oct. 1 ..	—	—	Captain-Lieut. and Captain.
Bell, Thomas	—	1798. July 22	—	—	—	
Jemmett, Robert	—	Do.	—	—	—	
Johnston, Benjamin ..	—	Do.	—	—	—	
Knapp, John*	—	Do.	—	—	—	Quartermaster April 6, 1803.* Paymaster Aug. 18, 1803.*
Bawden, John	—	1803. Jan. 7. 1798. Sept. 12	—	—	—	Killed in the attack on Copenhagen April 2, 1801.
Batt, John	—	Do.	—	—	—	
Kempthorne, S. S. ..	—	Do.	—	—	—	
Richards, William.. ..	—	Do.	—	—	—	
Tamlyn, William*.. ..	—	Do.	—	—	—	
		1803. Jan. 7*				

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Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
		1799.				
Bishop, Patrick	—	Oct. 1 ..	—	—	—	
Knapp, William*	—	Dec. 6 ..	—	—	—	
		1803.				
		Jan. 7*				
	1798.					
Patten, George*	July 22	Do.*	—	—	—	Adjutant, July 22, 1798.
Munro, Finlay*	Do.	Do.*	—	—	—	Quartermaster, July 22, 1798.
Woodis, George	Do.	—	—	—	—	Surgeon, July 22, 1798.
	1799.					
Broad, Richard	May 20	—	—	—	—	Adjutant, Oct. 1, 1799.
Carrol, John	June 16	—	—	—	—	
		1802.				
Jenkins, Robert Lovel* ..	Oct. 1 ..	Nov. 30*	—	—	—	Adjutant, Nov. 30, 1802.*
		1803.				
Walter, Philip*	Oct. 13	Jan. 7 ..	—	—	—	Surgeon Jan. 7, 1803.*
Iliff, Richard	Dec. 6 ..	—	—	—	—	
				1803.		
Glynn, Edmund John ..	—	—	—	Jan. 7 ..	—	
			1803.			
McMahon, John	—	—	Jan. 7 ..	—	—	
Stackhouse, Edward William.	—	—	Do.	—	1843 ..	Assumed the name of Wynne-Pendarves in 1815. M.P. for Cornwall, 1826. Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, 1843. Retired 1853.
Salisbury, William Lewis..	—	—	Do.	—	—	
	1803.					
Huthnance, John	Jan. 7 ..	July 28	—	—	—	
Jones, John	Do.	—	—	—	—	
Lupton, Thomas	Do.	—	—	—	—	
Knapp, John	May 6 ..	Before May 5, 1811.	—	—	—	Appointed to Royal Sappers and Miners, Aug. 25, 1813.
Fisher, William	Do.	—	—	—	—	
Hartwell, F. B.	—	—	Oct. 26	—	—	
Webb, Daniel	—	—	Dec. 17	—	—	
		1804.				
Ferris, Joseph	—	Jan. 31	—	—	—	
Jenkins, Philip	—	Feb. 1 ..	—	—	—	
	1804.					
Porter, Samuel	Mar. 25	—	—	—	—	
			1805.			
Stapleton, William ..	Do.	Sept. 17	Sept. 25	—	—	
Cocke, Josias	—	Apr. 6..	—	—	—	Surgeon, Dec. 1, 1806. Resigned May 24, 1812.
		1805.	1807.			
Thompson, Thomas ..	Apr. 6 ..	Jan. 19	Feb. 12	—	—	
			1804.			
Strong, Philip J.	—	—	Aug. 16	—	—	
Tyacke, Nicholas	Aug. 26	Sept. 25	—	—	—	
Legge, William H... ..	Oct. 14	Dec. 24	—	—	—	Died Mar. 30, 1812.
			1805.			
Hall, James	—	—	Mar. 8 ..	—	—	
				1809.		
Alston, Justinian	—	—	July 1 ..	Oct. 25	—	
	1805.					
Curgenvan, Richard ..	May 1 ..	—	—	—	—	
	1806.	1808.				
Moor, Thomas	Feb. 10	May 1 ..	—	—	—	Assistant-Surgeon, 1806. Died Mar., 23, 1809.
Bradshaw, Hon. A. Cave..	Feb. 17	—	—	—	—	
	1807.					
Hicks, John	Jan. 1 ..	—	—	—	—	
		1809.				
Rundle, George	Feb. 12	Apr. 4 ..	—	—	—	
		1807.	1808.			
Forster, George	—	Feb. 12	May 1 ..	—	—	

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Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Moore, Robert James ..	1808. Oct. 1 ..	1813. Aug. 14	—	—	—	
Jenkins, David	1809. Apr. 4 ..	—	—	—	—	
Stone, William	Aug. 16	—	—	—	—	
Jones, Edward Humphrey Owen.	—	—	1810. Apr. 25	—	—	
Goldicut, Hugh	1810. Dec. 25	—	—	—	—	
Hobhouse, John Cam ..	—	—	1811. Feb. 4 ..	—	—	The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., P.C., G.C.B., F.R.S. Created, 1851, Baron Broughton.
Forster, George	1811. Feb. 4 ..	—	—	—	—	Paymaster Feb. 4, 1811.

Name.	Second Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Potts, Lawrence Holker ..	—	—	—	—	—	Surgeon, Mar. 25, 1812.
Bowen, Thomas	—	—	1813. Mar. 25	—	—	
Smith, G. P.	—	1814. Jan. 25	1815. June 5 ..	—	—	
Yarmouth, Viscount, after 1822 Marquis of Hertford, K.G.	—	—	—	—	1814. Apr. 11	Warden of the Stannaries, Chief Steward and Vice-Admiral of the Duchy of Cornwall. Died Mar. 1, 1842.
Pearse, George	—	Mar. 21	—	—	—	
Price, Charles Carteret ..	1814. Mar. 21	1815. June 16	—	—	—	
Doyle, Wesley	—	—	1814. May 6 ..	—	—	
Netherton, J.	May 18	—	—	—	—	
Bennett, J. H.	1815. June 5 ..	—	—	—	—	
Willyams, Humphrey ..	—	—	—	1844. July 11	—	Retired 1853.
Rashleigh, Sir Colman, Bart., C.B.	—	—	1844. July 12	—	1853. May 5 ..	Hon. Colonel of the regiment, 1883. C.B. 1885. M.P. Eastern Division of Cornwall, 1874–80. Died Oct. 27, 1896.
Graves-Sawle, Sir Charles Brune, Bart.	—	—	Do.	1867. July 6 ..	—	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 1881. M.P. Bodmin 1852–57. Retired May 11, 1882. Died 1903.
Willyams, James N. Vivian	—	1844. July 12	—	—	—	Retired May 8, 1856.
Bullmore, W. H. (M.D.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	Surgeon, March 1, 1845. Retired 1862.
Howell, Francis	1845. June 10	1854. July 28	1856. Apr. 22	—	—	Retired 1868.
Vivian, Henry Hussey ..	Do.	—	—	—	—	Retired *suis* 1855.

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Name.	Second Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Edyvean, Robert	1846. Feb. 25	1854. Jan. 11	1860. May 28	—	—	Acting Quartermaster 1853. Quartermaster 1855. Adjutant, Cornwall Artillery Volunteers, 1861.
Ward, William	—	—	1846. May 30	—	—	Adjutant May 30, 1846. Retired as Major 1865.
Williams, Frederick Martin	—	1853. Feb. 4 ..	1854 Jan 11	—	—	Retired 1856. M.P. for Truro 1874–78.
St Aubyn, H. J. Molesworth.	—	Do.	1855. Nov. 6..	—	—	Retired 1861.
Kendall, Nicholas	—	—	1853. Apr. 26	—	—	Late 66th Regiment. Retired before 1860.
Allen, R. S.	—	—	—	1853. May 20	—	Retired May 6, 1867.
Soltau-Symons, G. W. Culme.	—	1854. Jan. 11	1854. July 28	—	—	Retired 1855.
Magor, Reuben Frederick	1854. May 2 ..	1855. Dec. 21	—	—	—	Retired 1856.
Clarke, Henry	1855. June 2..	1856. Apr. 15	1861. Apr. 8 ..	—	—	Resigned Dec., 1870.
Borlase, John	—	1858. Sept. 2..	May 11	—	—	Resigned Feb., 1870.
Pomery, Joseph	1858. Dec. 10	1860. May 28	1868. Apr. 26	—	—	Retired 1873.
Treffry, Charles Ebenezer	—	1859. May 8 ..	Mar. 4 ..	—	—	Retired 1871.
Michell, William Edwards	1860. July 4 ..	1861. Apr. 22	1870. Feb. 12	1882 May 10	1883. Apr. 4 ..	Hon. Major 1881. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 1882. Hon. Colonel 1885. Died Nov. 5, 1892.
Polwhele, Thomas Roxburgh.	—	1863. Mar. 17	Dec. 7 ..	1883. Apr. 4 ..	—	Hon. Major 1881. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 1885. Retired 1887.
Michell, Slyman	—	—	—	—	—	Surgeon, Apr. 15, 1863.
Bullmore, Frederick Charles.	—	—	—	—	—	Surgeon, Nov. 25, 1865.
Champion, Reginald Henry	—	—	—	1866. Apr. 12	1867 ..	Adjutant Apr. 12, 1866. Retired 1885.
Rashleigh, Sir Colman Battie, Bart.	1867. Feb. 23	1868. Mar. 14	1871. Oct. 9 ..	1887. Nov. 19	1892. Dec. 24	Hon. Major 1885. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 1887. Hon. Colonel 1893. Retired 1896. Hon. Colonel of the regiment Nov. 25, 1896. Died 1907.
Horsford, Thomas Moor Alphonse.	Apr. 15	Apr. 26	1874. May 30	1892. Dec. 24	1896. July 29	P.S. Hon. Major 1885. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 1893. Hon. Colonel 1897. Retired as Hon. Colonel Aug. 31, 1901.
Williams, Edward Mansell	1868. Mar. 14	1870. Feb. 12	—	—	—	Retired 1870.
Rashleigh, Jonathan, Junr.	1870. Feb. 14	Dec. 7 ..	—	—	—	Retired Aug. 30, 1871.
Phillpotts, John Hughes ..	June 7..	—	—	—	—	Never trained with the regiment.
Bolitho, John Borlase ..	1871. Mar. 1 ..	1871. Dec. 9 ..	—	—	—	Came from Lincolnshire Militia. Retired 1875.

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Name.	Second Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Hext, Francis John ..	—	1871. Sept. 11	1882. May 10	1896. Aug. 19	1901. Aug. 31	Hon. Major 1886. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 1897. Hon. Colonel 1902. Instructor of Artillery. Retired as Hon. Colonel 1906. Died 1913.
Ley, Hugh Halse	—	1872. Aug. 10	—	—	—	Never trained with the regiment. Transferred to Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia.
Eastlake, Charles Lock ..	—	Dec. 4 ..	—	—	—	Retired 1876.
Elrington, Robert Fenwick.	—	1873. Nov. 8..	1883. May 1 ..	—	—	Died 1884.
Collins, E. Charles Edward	—	Dec. 31	—	—	—	Retired. Lieutenant in 11th Foot, Feb. 28, 1878.
Clark, Paul Treby.. ..	—	1876. Feb. 2 ..	—	—	—	Joined 43rd Regiment 1878.
Retallack, Richard Ley ..	1876. Oct. 4 ..	—	—	—	—	Never trained with the regiment.
Young-Jamieson, Harry James.	1877. Sept. 8..	1879. July 9 ..	1885. Apr. 18	1901. Aug. 31	1906. Oct. 6 ..	Hon. Major 1893. Depôt D.C.L.I. 1900–02. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 1902. Reserve of Officers, Hon. Colonel 1909. Died 1910.
Sandys, Melville Cardew ..	1878. Apr. 1 ..	Do.	—	—	—	Retired 1883.
Williams, William Phillpotts.	Do.	1881. July 1 ..	1887. Nov. 19	—	—	Retired 1889.
Willyams, Humphrey John	1879. Mar. 14	Do.	—	—	—	Retired 1890.
Kendall, Nicholas	—	1882. July 8 ..	—	—	—	Retired 1885.
Nowell-Usticke, Robert Michael.	—	1884. Mar. 8 ..	1891. July 18	1906. Oct. 7 ..	—	Hon. Major 1899. Retired 1908 as Hon. Lieut.-Colonel.
Hodgson-Roberts, John Fred Grant.	—	Mar. 29	—	—	—	Retired 1890.
Phillips, J. V. W. (R.A.) ..	—	—	1885. Sept. 2..	—	—	Adjutant, relinquished appointment Mar. 25, 1891.
Peter-Hoblyn, Cyril Onslow.	—	1886. Feb. 24	—	—	—	Joined the Carabineers 1889.
Copeland, William Edward	—	July 10 1894. Nov. 14	1893. Aug. 5 .. 1896. Aug. 19	—	—	Retired 1893. Rejoined 1894. Retired 1897.
Peel, William Croughton ..	1887. Dec. 3 ..	—	—	—	—	Retired 1891. Joined the 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Rashleigh, John K. ..	1890. Feb. 1 ..	1891. May 4 ..	—	—	—	Retired 1891.
Close, F. M. (R.A.) ..	—	—	1891. Mar. 25	—	—	Adjutant, relinquished appointment 1896.
Preston, William Deane ..	1891. Feb. 18	Nov. 4..	1895. Sept. 4..	—	—	Retired 1896.
Hodge, George Clun ..	Mar. 4 ..	—	—	—	—	Retired 1893. Joined the 5th Lancers.

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Name.	Second Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Champernowne, Henry H.	1891. Nov. 4..	—	—	—	—	Joined the 1st Batt. D.C.L.I. Dec. 23, 1893.
Bedford, William Guthrie	1893. Sept. 2..	1897. Jan. 2 ..	1898. May 4 ..	1908. June 21	—	Matabele Campaign 1896 (medal). South Africa 1901–02 (medal, 3 clasps, mentioned in dispatches). Hon. Lieut.-Colonel. Reserve of Officers, 1909.
Buckle, Ernest	Oct. 28 1894.	—	—	—	—	Retired 1894.
Bourchier, Rodney Louis..	Mar. 21	—	—	—	—	Joined Royal Artillery Jan. 26, 1896.
Thompson, Ralph Halford	June 16	Do.	1901. May 4 ..	—	—	P.S. 1895. South Africa 1899–1902 (2 medals and clasps). Hon. Major. Special Reserve, R.F.A., 1909. Retired 1910.
Bealey, Adam Francis ..	—	1894. Dec. 12	1896. Nov. 11	—	—	Late Captain Falmouth Division, Volunteer Engineers. I.R.F., W.D.R.A., 1900–03. Retired as Hon. Major 1906.
James, W. R. W. (R.A.) ..	—	—	Jan. ..	—	—	Adjutant. Relinquished appointment July 6, 1898, on promotion.
Roberts, Douglas Walkden	1897. Feb. 11	1898. May 4 ..	—	—	—	P.S. 1897. Joined R. A. Mar. 4, 1899.
Bolitho, John William Horton.	Mar. 24	—	—	—	—	Retired 1898.
Cavenagh - Mainwaring, James Gordon.	Apr. 20	May 4 ..	1901. May 15	—	—	P.S. 1897. Instructor of Artillery May 1, 1899. Army Ordnance Corps 1899. Army Service Corps 1899. Royal Garrison Artillery 1900–02, Reserve of Officers 1909.
Phillips, T. R. (R.A.) ..	—	—	1898. Aug. 15	—	—	Adjutant, relinquished appointment 1903.
Downing, William Creagh	1899. Apr. 5 ..	—	—	—	—	P.S. 1899. Joined R.G.A. Dec. 9, 1900.
Bromley, Clarence R. S. ..	Apr. 6 ..	—	—	—	—	P.S. 1899. Joined R.G.A. Mar. 17, 1900.
Rashleigh, Philip	June 19 1900.	—	—	—	—	Joined R.G.A. Dec. 19, 1901.
Butler, Stanley J. H. ..	Jan. 24	1901. May 4 ..	—	—	—	Died in South Africa 1902. Serving with R.F.A. on active service.
Heclas, Percival J. B. ..	Apr. 4 ..	—	—	—	—	Joined R.F.A. Dec. 19, 1900.
Magor, Edward J. P. ..	Apr. 11 1901.	May 4 ..	—	—	—	Retired 1901.
Sladen, Douglas B. C. ..	Feb. 13	— 1902.	—	—	—	Joined R.G.A. May 24, 1902.
Hodge, Reginald T. K. ..	Do.	June 4..	—	—	—	Joined Royal Garrison Regiment Sept. 17, 1902, afterwards posted to D.C.L.I.
Halford, Edward S. ..	Apr. 2 ..	Do. 1903.	—	—	—	Joined R.G.A. June 24, 1903.
Landau, Gordon C. ..	Aug. 17	May 9 ..	—	—	—	Retired 1908.

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Name.	Second Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Bromley, Vincent	1902. Feb. 5 ..	1903. May 9 ..	—	—	—	Joined Essex Regiment Apr. 6 1904.
Bramley-Moore, S. ..	May 21	—	—	—	—	Retired 1902.
Tuohy, Richard D. ..	Sept. 3..	1904. May 2 ..	—	—	—	Joined R.G.A.
Adam, Cecil A. C.	1903. Apr. 4 ..	Do.	—	—	—	Accidentally killed, May 1, 1908.
Comyn, B. W. (R.A.) ..	—	—	1903. Aug. 26	—	—	Adjutant. Relinquished appointment, 1906, on promotion.
Cavenagh, Orfeur	1904. Feb. 3 ..	1905. Jan. 28	—	—	—	Special Reserve, R.F.A., 1909.
Markwick, Harold W. ..	Mar. 19	May 24	—	—	—	Joined Connaught Rangers Aug. 15, 1906.
Butler, W. H. V.	—	1906. Dec. 5 ..	—	—	—	Joined R.F.A. 1908.
Hornsby, H. F. P... ..	—	—	—	—	—	Joined East Surrey Regiment Dec. 11, 1907.
De Winton, R. S. (R.A.) ..	—	—	1906. July 2 ..	—	—	Adjutant.
Ramsden, A. G. F. ..	1907. Mar. 15	—	—	—	—	Special Reserve, R.F.A., 1909.
Mallock, Charles H. ..	—	—	1907. Dec. 4 ..	—	—	Late R.F.A. Special Reserve 1909.
Petherick, Gerald G. ..	1908. June 28	—	—	—	—	Special Reserve, R.F.A., 1909. Joined 3rd Batt. D.C.L.I., 1909.

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APPENDIX "C."

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT FROM 1890 TO 1900.

Year.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers.	Trumpeters.	Gunners.	Total.
1890 ..	11	11	8	15	4	242	291
1891 ..	12	12	8	16	3	252	303
1892 ..	11	12	8	23	4	253	311
1893 ..	10	12	8	24	4	261	319
1894 ..	10	10	7	21	4	285	337
1895 ..	12	13	7	22	4	241	299
1896 ..	9	11	8	18	4	265	315
1897* ..	12	11	8	20	4	285	340
1898† ..	10	13	8	20	4	296	355
1899 ..	11	13	8	23	4	291	350
1900 ..	14	13	8	17	4	167	223

* Average standard of recruits: Height, 5 feet 7½ inches; chest measurement, 34·9 inches; age, 26 11/12 years.

† Average standard of recruits: Height, 5 feet 8½ inches; chest measurement, 36 inches; age, 25 11/12 years.

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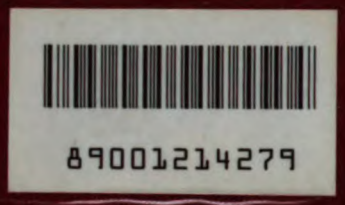
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